

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT SCORES SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW280124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, March 27 (XINHUA)--The Committee on Disarmament (CD) meeting in Geneva in the past one and a half months has heard continued condemnations of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, and the reported use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

In a statement made at a recent CD meeting, the representative of Pakistan, Ambassador Jamsheed K.A. Marker, said, "Not only is the occupation of Afghanistan a flagrant violation of the norms of international conduct but it has opened an ominous new perspective in the concept of great power pressures. Such action will set a precedent that endangers the very existence of small non-aligned countries."

The representative of Iran, Mostafa Dabiri, said in a statement that the international climate has been placed in jeopardy by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Iran viewed the situation there as one "of alarm and intense concern", he noted. The Soviet intervention, he said, was the consequence of an intensification of rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States, and in turn caused a further escalation of the superpowers' competition and their military presence in the region, especially in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Iran strongly condemns any interference by the superpowers in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, he stressed.

Speaking on the subject of banning chemical weapons, the U.S. representative, Charles Flowerree, said that any use of lethal chemical weapons could not but threaten the viability of the search for a sound basis for complete prohibition of such weapons. He said the Geneva protocol of 1925 would contribute to world peace and progress towards the elimination of the threat of chemical warfare.

The Japanese representative, Yoshio Okawa, in a statement said that the reported use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea would be contrary to the committee's efforts towards the achievement of the prohibition of these weapons.

The West German delegate, Gerhard Pfeiffer, said that the disturbing reports of the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea should strengthen the committee's insistence on the speedy conclusion of an international convention of chemical weapons ban.

Speaking at today's plenary meeting in his capacity as the chairman for the month of March, the Chinese permanent representative to the U.N. office of Geneva, Ambassador Yu Peiwen, made an assessment of the committee's work in March under his chairmanship. He mentioned among other things the establishment of four working groups for four separate items, namely, security guarantee for non-nuclear states against nuclear attack, a comprehensive programme of disarmament, prohibition of radiological weapons and complete banning of chemical weapons.

BHUTAN'S UN REPRESENTATIVE ON CHINA'S ROLE IN 'BIG-POWER RIVALRY'

OW270740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, March 26 (XINHUA)--Permanent representative of Bhutan to the U.N. Pradhan, said today in a meeting with some correspondents here that the regional problems should be solved by the people in the region themselves and should be free from any outside powers' interference, and the Government of Bhutan would pursue a policy of being friendly with all the countries in the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

He declared that his country would devote to the non-aligned movement and not lean towards the Western bloc headed by the United States or the Eastern bloc headed by the Soviet Union.

Since his government adopted a new economic plan in 1961, he said, his country had gradually come out of international isolation and, was steadily and surely expanding its foreign relations. Now his country had diplomatic relations only with India and Bangladesh because of historical and geographical reasons, he continued, but it would have more diplomatic relations in future.

Answering a question about so-called China's involvement in "big powers' rivalry", put forward by an Indian correspondent, he said, because of the size and impact on international relations, China was a big power, but China was a developing country and regarded by the international community as an independent entity, neither belonged to the Western bloc nor to the Eastern bloc.

XINHUA ON UN EFFORT ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA

OW270804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, March 26 (XINHUA)--A special donor meeting was held here today with 43 donors participating to discuss the problems concerning the relief operation in Kampuchea.

In his report to the meeting, Robert Jackson, special representative of the U.N. secretary-general to co-ordinate humanitarian programmes in Kampuchea, said that about 100 million dollars was immediately needed for the first 90 days of phase two of the operation, to begin on April 1, and an estimated 262 million dollars was needed to support relief efforts through the end of the year. Jackson estimated that the operation within Kampuchea now involved five million persons, and an additional million in the border area. He suggested the donor governments meet again on May 8.

Governments announcing new contributions to the relief programmes in Kampuchea at today's meeting are as follows: Australia, dollars 3.3 million; Federal Republic of Germany, dollars 2.8 million; Switzerland, dollars 2.9 million; the United States, dollars 8 million; Malaysia, dollars 15,000; the Netherlands, dollars 2.5 million; Singapore, dollars 10,000; Sweden, dollars 4.047 million and Italy, 2,000 tons of rice plus transportation costs.

The international organizations involved in this relief programme are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

JI PENGFEI MEETS SINGAPORE DELEGATION, WHO OFFICIAL

OW271618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a health delegation from Singapore, and with Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, director of the regional office for the west Pacific of W.H.O. (the World Health Organization). The Singapore delegation is led by Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Singapore minister of health. After the meeting, the Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Zinzhong gave a banquet in honour of the guests. He paid tribute to the increasing development of cooperation between medical personnel in the two countries. Dr. Toh Chin Chye and his party, and Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, arrived in Beijing on March 25 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. They were welcomed by Minister Qian Zinzhong at the airport.

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UNITED STATES

B1

CARTER PRESENTS REVISED BUDGET TO CONGRESS

OW010838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, March 31 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter presented to the Congress today his revised 1981 budget, which slashes 17.2 billion dollars in planned government spending, hoping that the cutback will help control the nation's worsening inflation.

Last January, the President submitted to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year of 1981, beginning October 1, this year, that already provided for substantial restraints on Federal spending. During the first two months of this year, however, inflation had another sharp upward leap with an annual rate of 18 percent. Thus the President announced on March 14 a five-point anti-inflation program, which formed the basis of the present revised budget.

The original budget provided for an outlay of 615.8 billion dollars against a revenue of 600 billion dollars, leaving a deficit of 15.8 billion dollars. Under the revised budget, total outlay for fiscal year 1981 would be 611.5 billion dollars against a total revenue of 628 billion dollars, leaving a surplus of 16.5 billion dollars, the largest in the nation's history.

Spending will be curtailed for nearly all government activities, except defense and Social Security, with deep cuts in outlays for jobs programs, revenue-sharing for the states and government pay and retirement benefits.

In the revised budget, the President actually increased the defense spending slightly to offset higher fuel costs resulting from new taxes on oil imports. The outlays for defense would now come to 150.5 billion dollars, up from the 146.2 billion dollars stipulated in the original budget.

In his message to the Congress, Carter said inflation cannot be controlled until "the Federal Government has demonstrated to the American people that it will discipline its own spending and its borrowing--not just for one year or two, but as a long-term policy."

The revised budget contains new forecasts for the national economy this year. Consumer prices are now expected to increase 12.8 percent, compared with 10.7 percent forecast in the original budget. Unemployment will be at an average of 7.2 percent in the fourth quarter, down from the original projection of 7.4 percent. Overall economic output is expected to decline 0.4 percent, compared with the 1 percent decline forecast previously.

XINHUA CITES BRZEZINSKI INTERVIEW ON U.S. STRATEGY

OW310732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Washington, March 30 (XINHUA)--The United States has to project its power credibly and improve its geostrategic position to protect its vital interests and those of its friends when they are jeopardized in an age of unprecedented historical challenge, declared Dr. Brzezinski, assistant to President Jimmy Carter for national security affairs, last weekend.

Discussing the Carter administration's strategy in an interview with the New York TIMES, which was carried today, Brzezinski stressed that "the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is not a local, but a strategic challenge".

"We are trying to strike a balance between the need to improve our geostrategic position and the need to make America constructively engaged in the world", he said.

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UNITED STATES

Recalling that over the last 30 years both Western Europe and the Far East have been "vital strategic zones" to the United States, he said in recent years, the Middle East and Southwest Asia have also emerged as a "central strategic zone of vital importance to the U.S., and to Western Europe, and to the Far East as well".

He said the consequences of the Soviet action "are unsettling and dangerous to the third vital strategic zone on which the security of both the Western Europeans and the Far Easterners depends; thereby our vital interests are engaged." He laid emphasis on efforts to "fortify the stability and the security of that part of the world".

He said the time has come for very serious rethinking about fundamental strategic assumptions since "much of our strategic doctrine is based on the thinking of the 1960's, when we could afford to disregard Soviet concepts of nuclear conflict because we could afford to ignore Soviet capabilities." "That situation no longer prevails," he noted.

"The United States, in order to maintain effective deterrence, has to have choice which give us a wider range of options than either a spasmodic nuclear exchange or a limited conventional war. Anything less than that will give the Soviet side greater flexibility and staying power in the event of a sustained crisis," he continued. "We have to avoid a situation in which they would be able to bargain and we would not. That would be dangerous to us," he added.

SENATE PASSES WINDFALL PROFITS TAX

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Washington, March 28 (XINHUA)--After a year of bitter battles, the U.S. Senate passed yesterday the "windfall" profits tax on oil industry, a major segment of President Carter's long-term energy policy. The vote was 66-31.

The windfall tax, proposed by the President when he decontrolled the price of oil, is believed to be the largest single tax ever imposed on an American industry. It is designed to offset the increased earnings that oil producers will realize from decontrol.

It is expected that the oil industry will receive one trillion dollars this decade from the decontrol and the government will collect about 227 billion dollars' windfall tax during the same period.

President Carter called the Senate vote "wonderful news" for the United States and predicted it would "set the tone" for a major commitment to resolve the long-term energy problems. The bill has been sent to the President and will sign it soon. The tax is retroactive to March 1 this year. The House approved it by a 302-107 vote earlier March 15.

BRIEFS

HOUSTON BALLET ADVISER--Beijing, 28 Mar--Ben Stevenson, an art adviser of the Houston ballet troupe of the United States, left here today for a visit to Hangzhou and Shanghai after ending his short lecture tour of Beijing. Mr Stevenson arrived in Beijing on March 5. Accompanying him on the trip was a film crew from the Houston Public Television Service. During their stay in Beijing, the American guests met with Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lin Mohan. They were also honored at a dinner given by Wang Zicheng, director of the Art and Education Administrative Bureau under the Ministry of Culture. Mr Stevenson will give lectures at the Shanghai dance school.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW]

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PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O V I E T U N I O N

C 1

XINHUA CITES REPORTS ON SOVIET BIOLOGICAL AGENT INCIDENT

OW281728 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar--A U.S. State Department spokesman expressed doubts over the Soviet explanation regarding the death of several hundred residents as a result of an accident at a bacteriological laboratory.

According to REUTER, the United States has conducted negotiations with Moscow on this incident. On 19 March the Soviet Foreign Ministry delivered an explanation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Although the Soviets did not deny that the deaths of some people resulted from bacteriological infection, they explained that "owing to improper treatment of meat," the accident resulted from a "natural outbreak of anthrax." In this connection, a U.S. State Department spokesman issued a statement on 21 March expressing "doubts over the Soviet explanation." The spokesman declared that "U.S. experts studied certain indications before they discussed this issue with the Russians. They are of the opinion that natural factors are not a reasonable explanation. As of now, the U.S. experts have not changed their minds."

On 21 March, AFP and UPI quoted recently emigrated Russian Jews as saying that anthrax bacilli were spread from the germ warfare laboratory in Sverdlovsk last April. The initial victims were 10 officers who lived near the laboratory. The authorities placed the officers' bodies in coffins and then placed the coffins in a large metal container. Owing to bacteriological infection spread from ventilation pipes, several dozen night-shift workers in a nearby cement plant died instantly. The emigrants said that some 300 persons died as a result of this biological weapon incident.

SOVIETS REJECT IRANIAN WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

OW281902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--The official Soviet TASS news agency yesterday denounced a reported announcement by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh that Moscow had agreed in principle to talks with Iran for Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan as a "distortion" of its position and turned down the proposal.

Qotbzadeh told a press conference in Tehran on March 25 that Iran had the intention to seek a peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan. "The parties concerned should discuss the matter all," he said. [as received] "The aim of the discussions and negotiations should be the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and guarantee of its (territorial) integrity."

He disclosed that about two or three weeks ago, Iran had proposed to the Soviet ambassador to Iran and there should be a peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan. He said that the Soviet Union had accepted the proposal of Iran.

TASS denounced the Iranian foreign minister and described his statement as "strange assertion" and "mildly speaking a free interpretation". TASS said Qotbzadeh's claim that the talks were proposed in concert with the Soviets was "without any foundations". TASS acknowledged that the Iranian foreign minister spoke with the Soviet ambassador, but said that "nothing resembling the present statement of the Iranian minister had been concerted nor could be concerted at them".

The TASS attack on Iran's proposal has once again shown that the Soviet occupation army is to dig in in Afghanistan and that the Soviet Union does not want to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' AGAINST NORWAY

HK280906 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 80 p 7 HK

[Article by Zhai Xianggan: "The Soviet Union Launches Peace Offensive Against Norway"]

[Text] Not long ago the Soviet Union suddenly proposed to Norway that the two countries resume negotiations on delimiting the continental shelf between their countries. The first round of informal talks on the issue opened in 1970. However, they reached an impasse soon afterward when the Soviet Union attempted to grab an extra 150,000 square km by insisting on dividing the area according to the "sectorial line principle" as opposed to the "medium line principle" favored by the Norwegians. Since 1977, Norway has on several occasions expressed its willingness to reach a compromise with the Soviet Union so long as the Soviet Union makes certain appropriate concessions. The Soviet Union, however, simply ignored the Norwegian overtures. Then, why is it that Moscow has now changed its mind and is taking up the subject after it has been stalled for 3 years and more?

The Soviet demarche is part of Moscow's new "detente" offensive designed to extricate itself from the predicament it has found itself in since its occupation of Afghanistan.

The Soviet act of aggression has sent shock waves through northern Europe. The northern European countries are situated close to the Soviet city of Murmansk, which is the home port of the Soviet Northern Fleet where the Barents Sea and the Baltic Sea meet with Soviet territorial waters. If Soviet troops are able to enter Afghanistan today, what can prevent them from intruding into the north European countries tomorrow? Therefore, Norway, Denmark and Sweden have all protested strongly against and condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In particular, the Norwegian Government has decided to strengthen its cooperation with the other members of NATO to beef up its defenses and counter the Soviet challenge. In mid-February, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli announced that prompted by Soviet moves to amplify Moscow's military might, Norway was considering permitting the deployment of heavy military equipment on its soil by its Western allies. In the meantime, to fortify the "northern wing" of NATO, the United States plans to set aside a 10,000-strong Marine brigade to be sent to reinforce the Norwegian Army in an emergency. To save the trouble of airlifting tanks, artillery, antitank weapons, vehicles and fuel from the United States, such weapons, equipment and material as needed by this force will be stored in Norway or some other area in the northern wing of NATO. It is reported that the United States and Norway have recently made some headway in their negotiations on the storage of weapons and equipment for U.S. troops and the two countries are expected to sign an agreement by the middle of the year. In addition, Norway will provide sites to Canada and Britain for stockpiling all sorts of military materiel and equipment. In mid-March, seven NATO countries held military maneuvers named the "Anorak Express" in northern Norway.

Despite the fact that it is Norway's sovereign right to take all these steps in self-defense, the Soviet hegemonists have found them very irritating. Since the end of January, the Soviet Union has repeatedly attacked Norway through PRAVDA and other Soviet propaganda machines, accusing the Western alliance of "preparing for war" in northern Europe and the northern European countries of "helping the Carter administration implement its adventuristic policies aimed at undermining international detente and starting a new 'cold war'" and so on. The Soviet Union even said threateningly that Norway "must take into consideration the consequences that will ensue from its actions."

While it is casting greedy eyes on the territories of other countries, sending more troops to the Murmansk region and carrying out frequent military maneuvers there, the Soviet Union willfully slanders and wantonly threatens other countries, laying bare its true features as a hegemonist. Its slanders have since been justly and forcefully refuted by the northern European countries.

With this ruse defeated, the Kremlin has now changed its tactics and has held out an olive branch before the northern European countries. It dished out the proposal for resuming talks with Norway on the continental shelf, hoping to "soften" the Norwegian stance, "contain" Norwegian criticisms of the Soviet Union and create obstacles for the negotiations between the United States and Norway on the storage of NATO weapons and equipment. The Soviet actions are also intended to be a "conciliatory" gesture. All this constitutes part of the so-called "detente" offensive launched recently by the Soviet Union against West Europe.

However, the Soviet hegemonists have further revealed their true colors in the current Afghanistan incident. The northern European countries have now clearly realized the danger of a polar bear sleeping right beside them. Nowadays no one is going to readily give credence to sugar-coated rhetoric by the Soviet Union. Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli said recently: "Norway requires a reliable defense and the storage of heavy equipment from the United States and NATO on our soil is the prerequisite for such a defense." Notwithstanding the recently expressed Norwegian willingness to accept the Soviet proposal on the talks about their continental shelf, Norway appears to be on its guard in treating any Soviet action. In an interview with news reporters, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund said recently that even if Norway holds talks with the Soviet Union, it will still not conceal its views on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its desire for and the need it feels for stronger Western unity.

It can be foreseen that the Soviet attempt to launch its "detente" offensive in north Europe will also flop despite its hard-sell methods.

RENMIN RIBAO WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT TO GULF AREA

HK270731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 80 p 7 HK

[Article by Zhu Yulian: "The 'Lifeline' of the West and Soviet Threat"]

[Text] The greedy polar bear's creeping advance toward the rich Middle East oil-producing area has greatly shocked the Western countries. President Carter's special envoy for Southwest Asia Clark Clifford has recently stressed that if the Soviets move into and gain control of the vital Persian Gulf area, the United States would view it as "an act of war."

The oil produced in the Persian Gulf is vital to the world's economy. Its known oil reserves make up 58 percent of the total world supply. More than 95 percent of its annual output of over 1 billion tons of crude oil is exported to West European countries. The United States imports half of the oil it needs, while Japan virtually depends on oil imports. The Persian Gulf has thus been called the "lifeline" of the West.

Every year nearly one billion tons of crude oil are shipped by supertankers through the Persian Gulf to various parts of the world. There are three main routes: 1. About 600 million tons of oil every year are shipped to major West European countries, the United States and Latin American countries via the Persian Gulf, the Cape of Good Hope, West Europe and America. 2. For many years Japan has imported 80 percent of the oil it needs from the Persian Gulf and adjoining straits. [paragraph continues]

3. Before the Suez Canal was closed in 1967, 46 percent of the Persian Gulf oil was transported to West Europe and the United States via the Suez Canal. Since it was closed to shipping, oil shipments were diverted to the Cape of Good Hope route, which is preferred by most supertankers because of the increased rates charged by the Suez Canal when it was reopened to shipping in 1975.

Advocates of Soviet expansionism have long coveted Persian Gulf oil and the vital routes for shipping oil to the West. They constitute one of the strategic goals in the Soviet contention for world supremacy. Since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, no efforts have been spared to expand military bases and deploy more troops in the Far East and the Indian Ocean area so that the Soviet Union can control the shipping lanes and cut off the oil routes when necessary.

In recent speeches released by TASS, Brezhnev has openly called for "international guarantees" to safeguard the oil routes. Articles published by TASS have emphasized Soviet rights to have closer access to oil-producing areas. The polar bear's covetous glances at the Gulf area have thus aroused worldwide attention and strong Western reaction.

RENMIN RIBAO: SOVIET TROOPS FEAR AFGHAN PEOPLES RESISTANCE

HK270744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 80 p 4 HK

[Study notes by Liang Li: "Every Bush and Tree Looks Like an Enemy"]

[Text] This year, the traditional Muslim new year falls on March 21. In the past, tens of thousands of Afghan people gathered in Kabul during the new year for the festivities. This year the Afghan authorities have suddenly forbidden the people to celebrate Muslim new year in Kabul. They are evidently acting on the instruction of the Soviet invading forces.

The Soviet invaders who have an intimate knowledge of conditions in Afghanistan are naturally aware that this ban violates the wishes of the Afghan people. However, the recent general strike and shopkeeper's strike in many cities, such as Kabul, have filled them with lingering fear. They are afraid to slacken their pressure so they apply more pressure.

This clearly explains that the invaders are having a difficult time in Afghanistan. According to the Western press, more than 500 coffins containing the remains of Soviet officers and men have been shipped back to the Soviet Union since the beginning of this year. Some were killed by guerrillas, some by insurgent Afghan troops and quite a few by Afghan civilians.

Desertions among Afghan Government troops have continued and at present they are down to 20,000 from an original force of 90,000 men. The deserting soldiers have taken their guns with them. No one knows when their bullets will hit the Soviet invaders.

Kuwajia Musahafeiya is a tiny farm village with only 55 small earthen houses. The Soviet invading troops adopted the "tactic of searching with a fine-tooth comb" there and repeatedly carried out house-to-house searches sometimes as often as 4 to 5 times a day. In spite of this, four Soviet soldiers were recently stabbed to death near the village.

Soviet troops stationed in the cities are no safer than those stationed in the countryside. Once, in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif, 50 Soviet soldiers went to watch a horseback sheep-catching contest held by the local inhabitants. They were all killed by the angry people.

Although the number of Soviet invading troops have risen to more than 100,000 men, they are nevertheless still frightened to death of the traditional Muslim new year. In their eyes, all Afghan people are guerrillas who are after their lives. Spring is coming to Afghanistan, but to the invaders spring has lost its radiance and enchantment.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

XINHUA CITES NODONG SINMUN'S CALL FOR REUNIFICATION

OW291950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (XINHUA)--Under a reunified Korea, the two existing systems may be reserved and people with different beliefs can live under the same roof, points out the Korean daily NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

"The reunification of the country can be achieved only by relying on the united forces of the nation. For this purpose, the South and the North should join hands under the guidance of national unity" the article notes. "The differences in social systems, beliefs, conceptions and political viewpoints should not constitute a block to national unity." The article says that all the Koreans are opposed to a split and aspire at reunification. "The reunion of the nation can be achieved so long as the North and South proceed from the desire of unity, set aside their differences, seek what is common and place the reunification above everything." "There could be various ways to realize our country's reunification. To realize the nation's reunification under the state of reserving the two existing systems in the North and the South is one principle put forth by our side long ago," the article points out.

"Contacts between the North and South representatives working for the meeting between two premiers are underway at present" it goes on to say. "Without a reconciliatory atmosphere between the south and the North, the contacts can hardly make fruitful headway," it asserts, adding, "the North and the South should not confront each other but cooperate." "Undoubtedly, epoch-making changes would take place in the cause of realizing national unity, provided the North and the South join forces under the principle of the great national unity," the article says.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS JAPANESE EXECUTIVES DELEGATION

OW311220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with a delegation of senior executives from the Japan Productivity Center. The delegation is led by Mr. Katsuji Kawamata, vice-president of the center, and chairman of the Nissan Motor Company Limited. Made up of 28 senior executives, the delegation arrived in Beijing on March 28 as guests of the China Business Management Association.

Vice-Premier Deng said: "During the construction of socialism, China can learn not only outstanding scientific technology from foreign countries, but can also learn from their management experience." "We lack experience in managing enterprises," he added. "I hope our two sides can strengthen our friendly exchanges." In reply, Mr. Katsuji Kawamata said that during their stay in Beijing they had exchanged views with Chinese managers, thus increasing mutual understanding and knowledge.

Japanese Ambassador to China Mr. Kenzo Yoshida was present at the meeting. Also present were Yuan Baohua, Chinese vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and chairman of the China Business Management Association, and Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

OHIRA DISCUSSES WORLD SITUATION WITH XINHUA DELEGATION

OW290956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 (XINHUA)--"Now is the time for us to strengthen our solidarity" because world tension is increasing such as in Afghanistan, Indochina and the Middle East, said Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira today while receiving the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Talking about the world situation, he said: "It seems the world situation has not developed as we hoped, not in a direction towards peace and prosperity. There have been moves in the world to strengthen mutual trust and solidarity. However, on the contrary, there have also been forces in the world intending to step up confrontation and conflict. There is a test of strength between the forces for solidarity and the forces for intensified confrontation. There have been periods of tension and comparatively relaxing periods. Now we are in a period of increasing tension. It is so in Indochina, in the Middle East and in Afghanistan, too. It is now time for us to strengthen our solidarity."

"One of the targets of our efforts is to create a situation to make the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible. We should let the Soviet Union know that the cost of its invasion of Afghanistan is very high. Iran seems to be troubled by how to secure stability in the country since its revolution. We strongly hope that Iran would establish an independent political force as soon as possible. We must create an international situation to make such a possibility become reality. This can also be applied to Kampuchea. We should create such an environment to let Kampuchea regain her national independence, to make Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea and bring about a spring of independence to Kampuchea. I think we should have the milestone of our solidarity here, namely, create a situation in which the destiny of Afghanistan can be decided by itself."

Talking about the big events in the past year, Prime Minister Ohira said: "There were unexpected new incidents in the past year. There was a revolution in Iran, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and there was the second oil crisis. All this made me feel that the situation a year ago is already something of the remote past. I feel that the world situation was very vacillating in the past year and developing in a direction unexpected." He added: "There has never been any guarantee that nothing will go wrong in the world, anything will happen at any time. But one thing is clear, namely, we must make efforts to change confusion into order and to let tension relax. Economy should be stabilized to its normal state. I think this is not something impossible. It will be decided by our work." In this aspect, he said, "Japan should bear a responsibility compatible to her own strength."

Prime Minister Ohira also talked about cooperation among countries in the Pacific region. He pointed out that the concept of Pacific basin cooperation put forward by Japan is something different from that of the European Community. Countries around the Pacific are "different in nature and separated". Under this situation, he noted, solidarity among these countries should be strengthened through bilateral and multilateral relations. He said: "For instance, relations between your country and our country have been established through the conclusion of a treaty and various agreements. Japan and the United States have concluded a security treaty and our relations are those of allies. Australia, New Zealand and the United States have their ANZUS pact. The solidarity among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is bringing about fruits. Bilateral and multilateral relations have been thus established and can be maintained. Under this situation, there are possibilities for cooperation in the economic and cultural fields, aren't there?"

He pointed out that some young scholars and personages of far sight around him have made research concerning the Pacific basin cooperation concept and submitted an interim report not long ago. A final report will be completed in a month or two. "I will present a copy of the final report to your country for study. I feel studying this subject will eventually strengthen the force of cooperation and solidarity", he said.

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Regarding the issue of Japan's comprehensive security, Prime Minister Ohira said: "The issue of security is a comprehensive demonstration of the nation's vitality in the diplomatic, domestic, economic, cultural and other aspects. National security cannot be achieved without such national vitality even though there is a military force. However, national vitality alone without a military force cannot achieve national security either. These two must be balanced." He also stressed the importance of collective security, pointing out that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is a "deterrent force against war". Concerning the question of safety of Japan's sea transportation route, the prime minister considered a safe sea lane can only be secured through the defence of world peace and said that Japan would work for the maintenance of world peace.

JAPANESE TRADE PROMOTION ASSOCIATION PLEDGES EXPANDED TRADE

OW271548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 (XINHUA)--The Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade has pledged that it would try hard to meet the needs of China's economic adjustment and transformation by finding ways and means to promote in real earnest economic relations and trade with China.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, who was re-elected chairman of the association at a regular plenary meeting this afternoon said that following Prime Minister Ohira's visit to China last year, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng would soon come to visit Japan. No doubt, the forthcoming visit would be fruitful and lead to new development in the bilateral political, economic and cultural relations. In the new circumstances, the association would make efforts accordingly to expand economic cooperation between the two countries. Summing up last year's work, the meeting indicated that the trade between Japan and China made marked progress in 1979 with trade totalling 6,660 million U.S. dollars, or an increase of 31 per cent as compared with 1978. The gap between import and export was also narrowed.

The 1980 working programme passed at the meeting pointed out that the international situation has become more tense because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The situation of energy supply with oil as its centre is still grave. The promotion of economic cooperation with China is indispensable to Japan's economic stability and development.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION VISITS ANHUI, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

OW272032 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] According to a report by ANHUI RIBAO, the second economic and trade delegation of the Japan-Asia Exchange Association headed by Mr Kitamura Kuniaki, president of the Japan-Asia Exchange Association, visited Anhui and departed from this province on 26 March.

The Japanese friends visited various plants, mines and other enterprises in Hefei, Huainan, Bengbu, Luan, Wuhu and Huizhou. They discussed trade and economic cooperation and signed a number of export-import trade agreements with departments concerned, including long-term trade agreements, compensatory trade agreements and economic cooperation agreements. They also carried out cultural exchange activities. Their visit has increased mutual understanding between this province and Japan and strengthened the friendship and cooperation between both sides. Their visit will play an active role in promoting the province's production of commodities for export and expanding our trade with Japan.

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XINHUA NOTES DEATH OF SRV PRESIDENT TON DUC THANG

OW301507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, March 30 (XINHUA)--Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam passed away here today at the age of 92, according to a special communique issued here today. He was member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and honorary president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. He had been president of Vietnam since President Ho Chi Minh died in 1969.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS MEET SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

OW010741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here at noon today with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk and gave a luncheon in their honour. Present at the meeting and the luncheon were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Xu Hanbing; and Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Wang Zhen.

THAI, LAO TROOPS EXCHANGE FIRE ACROSS MEKONG RIVER

OW241325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, March 24 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Royal Thai Army said yesterday that Thai and Laotian troops have exchanged fire across the Mekong River on at least two occasions in the past month, according to a report from the NATION REVIEW today. The spokesman said that on February 24, Laotian troops fired across the river at a group of Thai fishermen operating on the Thai side of the river in Nakhon Phanom Province. On March 4, Laotian soldiers fired across the river at Sri Chiang Mai District of Nong Khai Province but stopped shooting when Thai troops returned fire, he added. The spokesman revealed that the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces was collecting information on the incidents to be submitted to the Foreign Ministry for diplomatic action.

INDONESIAN ORGANIZATION CONDEMS SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

OW281930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--The Indonesia-Afghanistan Peoples Solidarity Committee (KSRIA) yesterday condemned the Soviet Union for using poison gas and chemical weapons to suppress the Afghan people, according to an AP report from Jakarta today. KSRIA has selected April 4 as "Afghanistan Friday" for collecting funds for the Afghan people, and has called on all mosques in the country to take part in the fund collecting campaign. A spokesman said that KSRIA will soon deliver five million rupiahs (about 8,000 U.S. dollars) donation for the Afghan people.

JI PENGFEI MEETS AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW291656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science led by Mr. James Bernard Davenport, chairman of the council of the association. Present at the meeting was Liu Shuzhou, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association. The delegation arrived in Beijing on March 23 for a visit at the invitation of the host association.

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SOVIETS STRENGTHENING PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW290836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is strengthening its military presence in Afghanistan rather than withdraw its troops from that country, according to reports by foreign news agencies.

Mr. Takeuchi, correspondent of the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN traversed 400 kilometres Thursday along the Salang Highway from the Afghan capital Kabul to Mazar-e Sharif, the main route for Soviet military supplies from Soviet Central Asia to Kabul. He reported from Kabul yesterday that outside the Salang Tunnel jammed convoys of military trucks often extended four or five kilometres. Even civilian vehicles, making up less than 10 per cent of the total, were carrying Soviet arms and other military equipment. Takeuchi said that the large numbers of Soviet military trucks fully proved that the Soviet Union was strengthening its military presence in Afghanistan.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) quoted in New Delhi yesterday a report from Kabul describing a major new Soviet military base rising in the desert at Kilagai, about 160 kilometres north of Kabul. Barracks and other buildings, radar installations, helicopters and hundreds of tanks and thousands of smaller vehicles are massed in an area that four months ago was barren. The source of the report, AP noted, was proved reliable in the past.

XINHUA CITES REPORTS ON INFIGHTING IN AFGHAN ARMY

OW301230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--A total of 30 Afghan officers were reported to have been killed in recent infighting between the different factions of the Soviet-controlled Afghan Army in northeastern Qonduz Province and eastern Paktia and Jalalabad provinces, according to reports received here.

A UPI report quoted Afghan resistance sources as saying that the bloody clashes were between one factor loyal to the late Presidents Taraki and Amin and another loyal to the present regime headed by Babrak Karmal.

Diplomatic sources in Kabul said that the Afghan Army had been whittled down from 90,000 to 30,000 men owing to defections, desertions and casualties, and that of the 30,000, only about half were "reliable."

Last week, the Karmal regime announced a new recruiting drive to bolster the demoralized and disorganized Afghan Army.

Many Afghan parents are reportedly begging foreign embassies in Kabul to give their sons visas so that they may dodge military training in the Soviet Union.

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XINHUA REPORTS BRITISH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR 1980-1981

OW270758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] London, March 26 (XINHUA)--The British Government continues to regard the fight against inflation as "the first priority". This is shown in the 1980-1981 budget submitted to the House of Commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe this afternoon.

In order to materialize its aim to curb the inflation rate now running at an annual rate of 19.1 per cent, the chancellor pledges in his budget report to cut the government borrowing in the coming year to 8.5 billion pounds, 0.5 billion pounds less than the previous year, and set the growth of money supply target in the period to mid-April 1981 at 7 to 11 per cent at an annual rate.

Apart from that, the government published a White Paper on public expenditure today along with the budget. In the coming year, the reduction will be over 5 billion pounds. Public spending cuts will mainly hit housing, education, foreign aid and support for nationalized industries. Meanwhile, expenditure on defence will grow by three per cent, police system by two point five per cent and health by about two per cent.

On tax measures, the budget increases the rate of petroleum revenue tax from 60 per cent to 70 per cent. It also raises duties on alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and a series of other indirect taxation.

The chancellor also announced in the budget increases in pensions and family allowance.

XINHUA Correspondents Commentary

OW301250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondents Tao Zhepeng and Yang Yi: "Can a New Budget Cure British Economic Illnesses?"

[Text] London, March 29 (XINHUA)--In its budget, announced on March 26 for the financial year 1980-1981, the British Conservative Government seeks to further tighten up the supply of money, bring the deteriorating inflationary situation under control and dispel the long-prevailing gloom over the country's economy.

As part of the medium economic strategy of the Conservative Party, the new budget will keep borrowing by public authorities down to 8,500 million sterling pounds, control the growth of the money supply to between 7 per cent and 11 per cent. It will also cut public expenditures, raise indirect taxes, and place levies on oil companies and other enterprises which can procure massive profit.

The new budget has aroused strong reaction in political, financial and press circles and among the masses. Much concern is being expressed as to whether the measures taken in the budget will put an end to the slow economic growth and the already serious inflation.

Opinions vary considerably. The Labour Party and the trade unions, leaving no room for dubiety on the matter, have expressed strong opposition to it, and the leader of the Labour Party, J. Callaghan, has described it as "the most hopeless budget we have had since the war." TUC General-Secretary Len Murray regards the budget as a return "back to the 1930's".

The Confederation of British Industries, the organization of British monopoly capital, holds the view that the budget, though weighted with stiff measures, is the only way out of the country's current inflation. THE FINANCIAL TIMES, which mirrors the financial views of "London city", declares that "taken as a whole, this seems to us a sane and credible strategy, which should in due course convince the financial markets that so far as government policy can make it possible, we are now set on the road to recovery."

With four years of its term of office still to go, the prospect of the Tory government being able to carry out its policy or otherwise is very difficult to fore-tell. Things have not looked good since the Tory government publicly announced its first budget last year. Summing up the situation over the past eleven months, following the Conservative Party's taking of office, THE FINANCIAL TIMES tries to strike a lighter note declaring "Everything is slowing down except inflation." Official figures reveal that Britain's 1979 gross national product showed only a meagre increase of 0.6 per cent over the previous year, and that inflation jumped from 8.4 per cent in 1978 to 19.1 per cent last month. These facts combined with the increase in the number of registered unemployed workers to 1.48 million this month raise the question of what is likely to be the effect on Britain's economy following the implementation of the British Government decision to take measures to tighten the supply of money.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, does not appear to be very optimistic about the prospects in the coming year. Prior to the government's strategy for prosperity coming into effect, Britain's industrial output will decline by 2.5 per cent this year, with inflation clinging to the annual rate of 16 per cent, and unemployment becoming even more serious.

According to the economic theory pursued by the Conservative Party, the strict control of money supply and the granting of credits to public authorities will result in government inability to meet unlimited wage demands. The implementation of this doctrine will accordingly bring about a corresponding ease of inflation. In the sphere of production, this theory calls for more benefits for the private sector of industry so as to help heighten their initiative in making more investments and expanding business.

However, strict control of money supply and drastic cutback in public spending will certainly have adverse effects on domestic demands, and thereby the country's economic growth. The cuts in the public services and the increase in indirect taxes will certainly place more burdens on low wage earners and the unemployed masses.

Whether the budget will bring a new turn in Britain's economy remains to be tested by practice. Most of the people these reporters talked with are not very optimistic about the future. There seems to be an opinion that though the government's policy may appear reasonable in some respects, many difficulties still remain in the way of the country's recovery, and that the government cannot put out a catch-all policy. This, plus the economic doldrums prevailing in the Western world, deepens the mood of uncertainty among the British people.

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ANNUAL ANGLO-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT CONCLUDES

OW290751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] London, March 28 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told reporters here today that "very great" and "fruitful" agreement was reached during their two-day talks on all world issues, particularly the Soviet-military intervention in Afghanistan. Both of them declared at a press conference that they were hopeful of a compromise solution over Britain's payments to the Common Market's budget.

Chancellor Schmidt flew in last night for the annual Anglo-West German meeting. The talks were devoted mainly to Britain's request for a reduction in its contribution to Common Market finances as well as the urgent need of the community's unity in view of the Russians' invasion of Afghanistan.

Mrs. Thatcher told the joint press conference that both Britain and West Germany desire "to secure the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan". Giving her interpretation of detente, she said, "It is a two-way business to live together in the same world on a better basis." Speaking of the importance of the relationship between West Europe and the United States, the prime minister said, "We are very much aware that we are both part of the Western alliance and the Western world and the future of our way of life depends upon Europe and the United States always keeping together."

At the press conference Chancellor Schmidt warmly praised Britain for its success in bringing about a constitutional change in Zimbabwe.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TAN ZHENLIN MEETS IRISH DELEGATION

OW301236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Irish-Chinese Cultural Society led by Ms. Antonia Healy and Professor Kiang Tao. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

The delegation, which arrived here on March 28, was honoured by Chu Tunan, vice-president of the host association, at a banquet the following day.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ON EAST-WEST BALANCE OF POWER

OW311622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bonn, March 30 (XINHUA)--"It is essential to ensure a balance of power in view of the Soviet Union's expansionist policy (as in the case of Afghanistan) and its excessive armaments to gain military superiority," said West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, according to today's WELT AM SONNTAG. Genscher, in an interview with the West German paper, was commenting on a remark of Herbert Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who on March 23 described the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a "preventive" action. Genscher said, "I think it is the position of the Federal Government that should be the criterion. We in the cabinet have identical assessments of the implication of the Soviet action in Afghanistan, and the Federal Government also agrees that a balance of power should be ensured by every means."

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Turning to the recent meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, he said, "All members of the European Community know what the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan means to us all. Thus we have the common responsibility to solve our own problems in a constructive way."

In an interview with a West German radio on March 29, Genscher said the Soviet arms expansion is more than meeting its defence needs and aims at acquiring superiority and is thus by no means defensive. He added, to break the balance of power and seek superiority represents an effort to subdue others or create unrest in what is inconsistent with West German interests. Thus the Federal Republic of Germany feels it necessary to maintain a balance of power.

KANG SHIEN MEETS DELEGATION FROM FRG'S SAARBERG WORKS

OW301522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met a group from the Saarberg works of the Federal Republic of Germany here this afternoon. The group is led by Professor Werner Brocke, director of the works.

China had imported considerable up-to-date coal mining equipment from West Germany in recent years, Vice-Premier Kang noted. He said that he hoped the Saarberg works would join relevant Chinese departments in broadening cooperation between the two countries in the production of coal and in scientific research through the form of compensatory trade and joint ventures.

Professor Brocke said that the Saarberg works was earnest in its cooperation with China and that his firm was determined to make it a success.

Present at the meeting were Rong Yiren, president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry.

Following its arrival here on March 24 at the invitation of the corporation, the Saarberg works group has held discussions with various Chinese departments on economic and technical cooperation in the coal industry. They also visited the Zaozhuang Coal Mine in east China's Shandong Province and will leave here tomorrow to visit the Datong Coal Mine in north China's Shanxi Province.

BO YIBO, HUANG ZHEN AT STUTTGART BALLET PERFORMANCE

OW301838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--A performance of "Romeo and Juliet" by the visiting Stuttgart Ballet from the Federal Republic of Germany was attended by Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen here this evening.

Based on the original Shakespearean tragedy, it is listed among the most creative interpretations on the company's repertory. The audience was visibly moved by the company's original and artistic presentation of this famous tragedy.

Before the performance Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met with leading ballerina Marcia Haydee and other members of the ballet.

Also attending the ballet this evening were Han Kehua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhou Weizhi, Yao Zhongming and Zhou Erfu, vice-ministers of culture; Ye Lin, vice-mayor of Beijing; and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schoedel.

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XINHUA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON U.S.-TURKISH PACT

OW301646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Liu Kaichen: "Roundup: Turkey Concludes Defense Cooperation Agreement With U.S."]

[Text] Ankara, March 30 (XINHUA)--A defence and economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and the U.S. was signed here finally following more than one-year's negotiations. The agreement indicates improvement in the Turco-American relations and the strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank.

With its strategically important position, Turkey constitutes a barrier to the new czar's southward drive towards the Middle East. Five years ago Turkey abrogated a previous defence treaty with the U.S. in retaliation against an U.S. arms embargo on Turkey in the wake of the Cyprus incident. Following the embargo, Turkey closed down all U.S. bases in Turkey except a strategic NATO air base at Incirlik in southeast Turkey. Four key bases for monitoring Soviet nuclear activity and military movements were reopened in October 1978 when the Washington lifted the arms ban on Turkey. The relations between the two countries have improved since then, but the bases are still being operated under a temporary status limited to one year.

Negotiations for a new agreement started in January 1979. But disagreement between the two sides prolonged the negotiations. First, heated debates centered around the scope of activities of the installations. The U.S. wanted to utilize the bases for the Middle East, but Turkey refused to allow the bases to be used against Iran and Arab countries. At Turkey's insistence, the final agreement reads, "These defence cooperation activities will be restricted to the commitments of the North Atlantic Treaty." Secondly, on the commanding and functioning of the installations. At Turkey's insistence, the U.S. finally agreed that "all installations will be Turkish installations under the orders of a Turkish commander". In return, Turkey agreed that "highly sophisticated equipment will be run by the Americans until the Turkish personnel has been trained". Thirdly, on defence support. The U.S. agreed that the 5-year agreement contains a list of Turkey's military requirements for a period of five years. And Turkey accepted the U.S. proposal that a joint Turkish-U.S. committee be established to determine the materials and equipment required each year. Fourthly, Turkey asked more economic aid, for a sound defence should be based on a sound economy. The U.S. agreed to this in principle.

The signing of the agreement was believed to have been prompted by the developments in the Middle East following the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. The Turkish daily GUNAYDIN said in a recent commentary, "The heavy blow of the Soviets to the independence of Afghanistan has forced Turkey to take precautions". Turkish Senator Metin Toker noted on March first "the (Soviet) invasion of Afghanistan has shown us clearly the big danger to our region".

Since the end of February, the Soviet mouthpieces the PRAVDA and Radio Moscow have on three occasions warned Turkey against signing the agreement. PRAVDA threatened that Turkey was increasing the nuclear war risk by preparing to sign this agreement, which would consequently turn herself into a nuclear graveyard.

But the Soviet threat failed to submit Turkey, on the contrary, it has provoked the Turkish Government, all opposition parties and many newspapers to denounce Soviet interference in Turkey's internal affairs. [as received] Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen summoned Soviet Ambassador Rodinov on February 29 expressing regret over the PRAVDA threat. Refuting the threat, Erkmen pointed out "Turkey is a member of a collective defence system. The defence installations in Turkey are a national need".

RENNMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR WEST EUROPE

HK200715 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 80 p 7 HK

[Article by XINHUA reporters Chen Bojian and Yu Hang: "Prospects for the West European Economy--Fourth in a Series of Reports on a Tour of Europe"]

[Text] On our tour of Europe, the economic outlook for West Europe was the next most topical subject among the people we met, second only to that of the threat posed by the Soviet Union.

The expansionist ambitions cherished by the Soviet hegemonists became increasingly clear in the 1970's. The heavy tread of the approaching "polar bear" has awakened West Europe and kept people from a sounder sleep. Nevertheless, people are equally concerned about the economic prospects in the 1980's. They fear that a deep recession in West Europe during the 1980's will not only give rise to social unrest but also induce the Soviet Union to embark on an even more adventurous path toward West Europe.

When we arrived in West Europe, the economic situation there seemed to resemble the actual wintry weather it was experiencing--"there was a nip in the air." Nearly everyone in economic circles and the media and the ordinary wage earner was talking about the matter. While there were still diverse views, people were unanimous on this--the economic prospects for West Europe in the 1980's appear worse than in the 1970's.

The West European economies enjoyed a period of rapid development following World War II, especially between the early 1950's and early 1970's. In some countries there were even "economic miracles." Take the Federal Republic of Germany, for example. Its industrial output in 1946 was only about 22 percent of that in prewar 1938. Then, between 1950 and 1978, West German industrial output quadrupled, registering an average annual growth rate of 6 percent. After World War II, France was a little behind others in industrial development. Nevertheless, by the 1960's, French industries were developing at a quicker pace than their counterparts in West Germany, with the annual growth rate averaging 6.9 percent. Now France has stronger economic muscle than Britain, is behind the United States, Japan and West Germany and is rated No 4 among the Western capitalist countries. Other countries in West Europe have also enjoyed a fairly rapid economic development since the war. However, Britain alone suffered from slow economic development, with its annual industrial growth rate lingering round 2.5 percent (before 1973).

Probing further into postwar economic development in West Europe, it can be seen that there are three important factors accounting for such high speed economic development:
1. Large-scale government intervention in the economy, particularly through measures aimed at increasing public spending and welfare benefits and at readjusting the economy and stimulating demand. 2. The rapid development of science and technology and their extensive application in production. This has been the cause of the increase in labor productivity by leaps and bounds. In some cases, labor productivity rose more than a dozen times. 3. Inexpensive oil. Now, after more than 30 years, some factors have undergone changes while new contradictions have also appeared. Some factors have changed for the opposite, degenerating into factors detrimental to economic development.

Take government intervention, as an example. This is an economic policy generally employed by Western countries over the past more than 30 years since the war. It originated from the doctrine of the 1930's British economist Keynes, who regarded increasing government expenditures as an important means to readjust the economy. However, such measures have given rise to increased government financial deficits and to a worsening of inflation. At the same time, the growth of government expenditures and welfare handouts has become a heavy burden to the entire economy as well as to the individual. In recent years in one West European country, government expenditures and social insurance payments took up 53 percent of the GNP, with those in the middle-income group handing into state coffers between 40 and 50 percent of their incomes in taxes. This has brought serious consequences to economic development. Therefore, in recent years, many schools of thought have surfaced in the West in opposition to the Keynesian school of economics. These newly emerging economic schools advocate "overall restriction of the role played by the government in the economy." They want to rely more on market forces than on the government for the "management of the economy." The governments in many countries are now also seeking new measures to stimulate the economy.

Modern science, technology and management have brought about an unprecedentedly high speed of development in industry and a hitherto incomparable efficiency. However, highly developed productive forces not only greatly promote production, but also cause the lay off of a large number of workers, particularly nonskilled workers. For example, the output value of the French engineering industries rose from 10.4 billion francs to 182.9 billion francs in the 24 years starting in 1950--an increase almost 17 times the original figure--but the total work force of these industries went up only 89 percent during this period.

Cheap and stable supplies of oil have been even more important to the postwar economic development of Western countries. Before the first "oil crisis" in 1973, a barrel of oil cost less than \$4 on the international market. By the end of 1979, this jumped to almost \$30, nearly 10 times as much as in 1973. This is, beyond doubt, "added fuel to the fire" at a time when inflation reached staggering proportions in many countries.

During the tour, we found that while the West European economies still seemed to be enjoying a certain degree of "prosperity," but a shadow was looming large in the background--prices continue to soar, unemployment is forging ahead unabated and the tendency toward economic stagnation is becoming increasingly clear.

In the present situation, the economic future looks bleak for West Europe. It was against such a background that the Soviet Union decided to send its troops across the border into Afghanistan. The "polar bear" is now only 300 miles from the Persian Gulf--the "oil depot" of the West. Two-thirds of the oil consumed by West Europe annually comes from this region. Therefore, it is not hard to imagine the threat the West is facing in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Western military analysts maintain that facts over recent years show the Russians are "throwing out a net" in the Persian Gulf region and when the Soviet Union pulls it up, it will be time for the Western countries to "bid farewell to oil from the Middle East." What will it mean to the West? Both the people in Western political and economic circles and ordinary citizens and office workers all know the answer to this question. Therefore, everyone we met told us that the West would never allow this to happen.

It appears that the West European countries have hard problems to solve both on the political and the economic fronts during the 1980's.

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YUGOSLAVIA EXPANDS COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW290728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia has concluded technical and cultural accords with 70 developing countries and sent nearly 7,000 experts to these countries to help develop their economies, according to TANJUG.

At the end of last year, 2,400 Yugoslav experts were engaged in the construction of various projects in these countries. Meanwhile large numbers of medical workers have been dispatched to developing countries.

This country also provides about 1,200 scholarships to foreign students annually and there are about 3,000 paying foreign students studying at various institutions of higher learning.

EAST GERMAN PEOPLE 'PROTEST' SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

OW241850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1745 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)--A Soviet military memorial in Karl Marx-Stadt, the Democratic Republic of Germany, was damaged earlier this month by a bomb planted by people opposing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, according to an AP report.

Quoting a working group for human rights in West Berlin today, the report said, the bomb damaged a T-34 tank displayed at the downtown square of the city as a memorial to the Soviet Army in World War Two.

This was the latest of several incidents taking place in the Democratic Republic of Germany in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A number of people have been reportedly arrested in Leipzig, Rostock and Dresden for distributing leaflets against the Soviet invasion.

SOVIET WARSAW PACT COMMANDER VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW281348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Unified Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, paid a "working visit" to Czechoslovakia recently, according to a report from Prague.

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Kulikov yesterday, CTK reported. An AP dispatch from Prague said: "It was their second meeting in little more than a month."

Kulikov briefed Husak on the "activities of the Joint Command of the Warsaw Treaty forces and on the implementation of the conclusions reached at the latest session of the Warsaw Treaty defence ministers," CTK said.

IRAN, USSR TO REVIEW INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS

OW300738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 30 (XINHUA)--Iran and the Soviet Union will soon begin a review of the contracts on a number of industrial projects signed prior to Iran's revolution, Ezzatollah Sahabi, head of Iranian Plan and Budget Organization, was quoted as saying yesterday.

Sahabi told the newspaper KFYHAN that the agreements signed under the deposed shah's regime were not in the interests of Iran and put Iran under a heavy financial burden so they had to be taken up again with the Soviet authorities.

Among the projects to be discussed are a 1,400 megawatt power stations near Ahvaz, an 800 megawatt power plant at Esfahan and an industrial complex. All three were due to be built by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union recently threatened to raise the price of machinery and other goods exported to Iran following the failure of the gas talks on March 17 between the two countries.

XINHUA: IRAQ PROTESTS BANI-SADR STATEMENT

OW281508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Baghdad, March 27 (XINHUA)--The Iraqi Foreign Ministry yesterday strongly protested against Iranian President Bani-Sadr's statement to a Lebanese magazine. Bani-Sadr said in his statement that certain Gulf countries "are not independent states" and that Iran will not relinquish or return the three islands--Greater and Lesser Tumb and Abu Musa in the Gulf.

Earlier on March 23 the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry summoned the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait and demanded a clarification of Bani-Sadr's statement.

PAN-ARAB POPULAR CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN BAGHDAD

OW290845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Baghdad, March 28 (XINHUA)--The Pan-Arab Popular Conference which closed here today supported Arab countries' struggle against Israeli Zionism and condemned the Camp David accords.

A political statement was adopted at the four-day conference sponsored by Iraq. The statement said that the national declaration announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on February 8 which calls for peaceful settlement of disputes among Arab countries was "a sound means for consolidating the fraternal Arab relations". It affirmed that the Palestine cause is the key link of the Arab problem and the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. "A genuine independence cannot be achieved without real and sound economic independence," it said. It called for the total nationalization of Arab oil and other natural resources.

In a long speech at yesterday's session, President Husayn stressed the importance of independence and non-alignment of Arab countries.

The conference was attended by representatives from political parties and mass organizations of 13 Arab countries.

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DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES MODERNIZATION IN BRITANNICA INTERVIEW

OW010448 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] The recently published Britannica International Yearbook carries the substance of remarks by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping on prospects for China's modernization. The vice premier made the remarks when he met with a deputy chief editor and other officials of the American publication Britannica. The following is a summary of his remarks.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping gave four reasons why modernization in China is feasible. He said: Besides having a vast territory, China is rich in resources. China has a large variety of resources--from mineral, ferrous and nonferrous resources to rare metals. This is the first reason.

In the 30 years since the founding of new China, we have laid the foundations for developing agriculture, industry, and (?education), although occasionally we did foolish things. Now China has over 2 million machine tools. It is producing over 100 million tons of petroleum and over 600 million tons of coal each year. China's steel industry, although not yet in a satisfactory state, produces over [figure indistinct] annually. This is the second reason.

The third reason is that the Chinese people are not at all foolish. (?This concerns ways in which their creativity is given full play.)

The fourth reason is that in the spirit of international cooperation, China is pursuing an open-door foreign policy.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping then dealt with various difficulties China may encounter in carrying out the four modernizations. He said: The most fundamental problem is that of (?administrative reform). Many government organizations are overstaffed, thus impairing efficiency. It is not easy to streamline the administrative machinery in order to correct this shortcoming. In addition, we need a large number of personnel knowledgeable in modern science and technology. However, so many youths [words indistinct] have not received a satisfactory education. In extreme cases, some of them have never gone to school for (?10 full years) owing to Lin Biao and the gang of four. Accordingly, we have to implement a policy of introducing automation, mechanization, and semimechanization parallel with manual operation for a considerable period, during which mechanization and automation will be gradually introduced.

The vice premier continued: Science and technology in capitalist countries, particularly the various means of developing science and technology, are a common asset for all mankind. The contention that science and technology cannot be utilized in socialist China is groundless. In addition, we want to enlarge the role of the market economy in promoting modernization. In this respect, some people are wondering if China is not heading towards capitalism. This is not true. The notion that a market economy exists only under capitalism is incorrect. Under socialism, the market economy can coexist with planned economy, and the two can supplement each other. Moreover, when a foreign capitalist organizes a business in China, its ownership of course belongs to him. But he must abide by Chinese laws. Public ownership remains predominant in the Chinese economy. Therefore, foreign capital can never change China's socialist economy.

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Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping then discussed the prospects for the future. He said that once we complete modernization and succeed in building China into a strong country, strong both economically and militarily, then China will play a great role in checking hegemonism and defending world peace, and will contribute to the prosperity of the whole world.

You have just heard a summary of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's remarks on the prospects for China's four modernizations in an interview given to a deputy chief editor of the American Publication Britannica.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR CAI EXHIBITION

OW311643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Changsha, 31 Mar--The 85th birthday of Comrade Cai Hesen falls on 30 March this year. Comrade Cai Hesen was one of the outstanding proletarian revolutionaries and leaders of our party in the early stage. The Shuangfeng County CCP Committee in Hunan Province sponsored an exhibition to commemorate Comrade Cai Hesen, which opened on 29 March in the county.

Cai Hesen spent his childhood and early youth in his native home in Shuangfeng County. The exhibition emphatically reflected his fine character of being diligent in study and stressing truth when he was young and also succinctly introduced his revolutionary deeds.

The exhibition also presented inscriptions written by Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and Nie Rongzhen to commemorate the 85th birthday of Comrade Cai Hesen. Deng Xiaoping's inscription reads: "Comrade Cai Hesen was one of the outstanding leaders of our party in the early stages. He made important contributions to the Chinese revolution. The Chinese people will forever cherish his memory." Chen Yun's inscription reads: "Salute to Comrade Cai Hesen who sacrificed his life for the revolution." Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: "Comrade Cai Hesen, outstanding proletarian revolutionary of our party in the early stage, will forever live in our hearts."

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY IMPORT-EXPORT COMPANY ESTABLISHED

OW300852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--A national electronic technology import and export corporation has been set up in Beijing, according to the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building.

The new corporation will handle direct import and export business with foreign firms and businessmen in the field of electronic products and equipment.

Export responsibility covers planning, pricing, purchases, transactions, staging exhibitions, providing technical service and supply of spare parts. Imports will cover complete plants and technology and single products.

The corporation will set up branches in Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Chairman of the board of directors of the corporation is Liu Yin, vice minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building.

NATIONAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL MEETING BEING HELD IN BEIJING

OW302154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar--Discussing how to push light industry forward this year, the responsible persons of the light industrial departments in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attending the National Conference of Directors of Light Industrial Departments and Bureaus have unanimously requested party committees at all levels to further strengthen their leadership over the light industry.

The comrades attending the conference summed up and exchanged experiences in accelerating the development of light industry. They held: China achieved fairly rapid progress in light industry last year. The key lies in the fact that party committees at all levels from the central authorities down to various localities have resolutely implemented the eight-character principles for the readjustment of the national economy and strengthened and improved their leadership over light industry.

Last year, the principal responsible comrades of many provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees paid personal attention to light industry. Some provincial and municipal CCP committees also, in particular, set up light industrial leading groups and in timely fashion called all the departments concerned together to study and solve problems in the development of light industrial products.

The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee listed the rapid development of light industry as a major task for economic readjustments. Under the unified leadership and support of the provincial CCP committee, the departments of planning, financial affairs, banking, supply, pricing, electric power, communications, heavy industry and others at all levels have given priority to insuring the needs of the light industry in distributing raw and semifinished materials, fuel, power supply and funds, and in fixing prices, apportioning tax revenues, providing credits and loans and arranging transportation. This caused light industry in the province to boom. Light industrial output in Zhejiang last year increased by 18.5 percent compared to the year before last. This rate of increase was the highest in the nation.

The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee also discussed many times problems regarding the development of light industry and insure that each trade implemented its measures and plans for readjustment and development. The amount of funds and loans to light industry in 1979 rose by two-thirds compared with 1978. Full support has been given to light industry in the supply of electric power and raw and semifinished materials, vigorously promoting the development of the light industry.

On the basis of their investigation and study, the party committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions readjusted or formulated rational economic policies last year, playing an excellent role in rapidly promoting light industry. Last year, the 13 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, such as Anhui, Liaoning, Sichuan, Guangdong, Shanxi, Jilin, Guangxi, Ningxia and others, where there is a large proportion of collectively owned enterprises formulated policies regarding economics under the system of collective ownership, rationally solved a series of problems concerning the state's investments, loans and the supply of raw and semifinished materials, and whipped up the enthusiasm of collectively owned enterprises for the development of light industry.

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After carrying out on a trial basis, the practice of shouldering responsibility for their own profits and losses, the 113 collectively owned enterprises of the Second Light Industrial Department in Liaoning increased their average monthly output value by 15.4 percent and provided the state with 38 percent more in tax revenue compared with figures prior to the enforcement of this practice.

Guangxi, Jilin, Fujian, Shandong and other localities have formulated rational economic policies, developed the production of raw materials for light industry, agriculture and sideline production, and scored remarkable results in solving the problem of raw and semifinished materials for all the trades in the field of light industry.

The responsible persons of the light industrial departments in various localities held: This year is the second year for readjusting the national economy. The state calls for a fairly rapid development of light industry so as to maintain the proper proportion between light and heavy industry, to make the domestic market flourish and to satisfy the needs of the people in regard to living standards. Therefore, the party committees at all levels are required to further strengthen their leadership over light industry, continue to adopt a number of effective measures to cope with this year's new situation and bring about even more rapid growth in light industry. For example, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have adopted all kinds of measures since the beginning of this year to resolutely give the "six priorities" to light and textile industries. They have vigorously supported the development of light and textile industries in the province.

The responsible persons of the light industrial departments in various localities said that they would mobilize the broad masses of workers in light industry, vigorously promote the campaign to increase production and practice economy, work hard to increase production and practice strict economy, raise production quality, increase varieties in design and color, and make contributions to the development of light industry under the leadership of party committees at all levels.

PLA ENGINEERING CORPS UNDERTAKES CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW310718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army Railway Engineering Corps is now busy with 70 local construction projects. Supporting some of the key state construction or civil facilities. They include special railway lines, highways, water conservation projects, power lines and housing construction. Commanders and soldiers of a Railway Engineering Corps division are now building at high speed a feeder railway for a copper mine in east China's Jiangxi Province. Railway Engineering Corps units stationed in remote regions of northwest and northeast China have also undertaken a dozen local construction projects. Since last year, the corps has completed 40 projects.

CITIES SAVE 4 MILLION TONS OF COAL IN 1979

OW290828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)--Four point three million tons of coal and 0.39 million tons of fuel oil were saved last year in China's 72 cities, according to the State Administration of Supplies.

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This was the result of a nationwide energy-saving contest launched last year, the administration said.

Gross industrial output in these cities increased by 9.87 per cent over 1978, but fuel consumption went up only by 0.53 per cent. Shanghai, Nanjing and 30 other cities reported a 10 per cent rise in industrial output value with a 4.6 per cent cut in fuel consumption.

NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS DEVELOPED

OW310458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Summary] Beijing, 30 Mar--The Beijing geological instruments plant and other units have successfully experimentally-produced a WCL-1 type magnetic susceptibility meter which, using such new techniques as integrated circuits and so forth, is highly sensitive, stable, small, lightweight and easy to carry and operate.

"The magnetic susceptibility meter is primarily used to determine the magnetic susceptibility of various types of rocks, minerals, soil and semiconductor materials. It has wide uses in geological surveying and prospecting, paleogeomagnetism studies, differentiating grades of iron ores and determining magnetism of soil and other weak magnetic matters, among others."

The Jiangnan optical instruments plant in Nanjing recently developed the first set-off microscope [xiang chen xian wei jing 4161 6000 7359 1792 6975] in our country. Beginning this year, a small quantity will be serially produced.

"An NYL-IIIA type roentgenometer, designed and produced by the Atomic Energy Utilization Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences and improved by the Chuxian prefectural radio plant in Anhui, has been put in serial production."

"Through technological appraisal, routine tests and actual use, our country's first wide frequency band microwave energy leakage tester [kuan pin dai wei bo lou neng ce shi yi 1401 7340 1601 1792 3134 3345 5174 3261 6107 0308] has proved to be good and has been put into serial production." The tester was produced by the Suqian radio plant in Jiangsu in cooperation with other units.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LEFT-WING WRITERS LEAGUE

OW290502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar--At the meeting this afternoon to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers League, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: We must uphold and carry forward the glorious tradition of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture in the 1930's, hold still higher the militant banner the movement left us and sing louder and clearer the militant songs sung in the movement.

The commemoration meeting was ceremoniously held at the CPPCC Auditorium, with Comrade Xia Yan presiding. Wang Renzhong, Xu Deheng, Wang Kunlun and Huang Zhen attended.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Qiaomu pointed out: The 50 years of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture have been 50 years of triumphant development. They have been 50 glorious and great years that deserve enthusiastic celebration.

He said: Chairman Mao highly and warmly appraised the significance of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture. His appraisal is still completely applicable today. In the 1960's, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and the like attempted to repudiate this appraisal and persecuted all those who had something to do with the revolutionary cultural movement of the 1930's. But they failed to overthrow the revolutionary culture of the 1930's. Instead, they themselves were overthrown. This is history's conclusion.

Hu Qiaomu said: The revolutionary culture of the 1930's was a monument built with the flesh and blood of the pioneers of the Chinese revolutionary culture. It formed inseparable flesh-and-blood ties with the Chinese people.

He said: The revolutionary culture of the 1930's was not without its shortcomings and mistakes. But its basic orientation was correct, and its great historical contributions are forever indelible.

Hu Qiaomu stressed: Today's literature and art and culture are a continuation of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture of the 1930's. Our literature and art and our culture are in the service of socialism and of training socialist new people. Wasn't this the ideal of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture?

Hu Qiaomu said: We should encourage a revolutionary spirit and fill our life with revolutionary, progressive and healthy songs.

He said: We should continue to sing the militant songs written by Comrades Nie Er, Xian Xinghai and others 50 years ago and inspire the people throughout the country with these songs to build up and defend the motherland, and build and defend a socialist new life. This is the way music should be. So should literature, drama, motion pictures, the fine arts, dancing, social sciences, journalism and publishing, education and other cultural undertakings.

Comrade Mao Dun's written speech was read aloud at the meeting. Mao Dun said: In the 1930's, under the leadership of the party, with Lu Xun as the standard bearer, the League of Left-Wing Writers made brilliant achievements and indelible contributions in carrying on the tradition of the "May 4th" revolution in literature, creating and guiding literature on proletarian leadership, introducing Marxist theory on literature and art, training a contingent of stanch and progressive left-wing writers and artists and so forth. Later during the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war and in cultural and art undertakings after nationwide liberation, comrades of the former League of Left-Wing Writers were everywhere seen playing their role as the backbone and the core. Therefore, the League of Left-Wing Writers occupies a glorious position in the history of modern Chinese literature. It was the forerunner and sowed the seed of revolutionary Chinese literature.

He expressed the sincere hope that the younger generation will inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the League of Left-Wing Writers and inherit the militant tradition of literature and art led by the party.

Comrade Zhou Yang made a long speech at the meeting entitled "Inherit and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition of the Left-Wing Cultural Movement" in which he fully recalled and summed up the course of the beginning and development of the left-wing cultural movement and the movement's great historical contributions.

Comrades Yang Hansheng and Xu Dixin also spoke at the meeting.

A number of old comrades who took part in the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture in the past were present at the meeting. They were: Yu Ling, Wang (Lanxi), Jiang Feng, Ai Qing, Sun Shen, Sun Xizhen, Liu Baiyu, Situ Huimin, Lu Ji, Xu Xingzhi, Sha Ding, Zhang Geng, Zhang Xiangshan, Xiao Jun, Wu Liangping, Chen Huangmei, Chen Kehan, Su Lingyang, Li Fanfu, Li Chuli, Li Yimang, Lin Lin, Lin Huanping, Zhou Erfu, Zhou Weizhi, Yang Fangzhi, Qin Chuan, Qian Junrui, Mei Yi, Zhao Yishan, Lou Shiyi and Cai Ruchong.

Also present at the meeting were Zhu Muzhi, Song Kanfu, Zhang Chengxian, Zhou Huan, He Jingzhi, Lin Mohan and other responsible persons of concerned departments as well as people from cultural and art circles, more than 1,000 in all.

The commemoration meeting was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Zhou Yang Speech

OW301149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Report on speech Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, "Inherit and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition of the Left-Wing Cultural Movement," delivered at 28 March Beijing meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the League of Left-Wing Writers]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Mar--Comrade Zhou Yang said: Half a century ago, under the leadership of the CCP, with the great Lu Xun as its standard bearer, the contemporaneously famous Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League ("Zuo Lian" for short) was founded. Following its founding, the Left-Wing Socialist Scientists', Dramatists', and Artists' leagues ("She Lian," "Ju Lian" and "Mei Lian" for short) and other bodies were founded one after another, forming a new and enormous cultural army. This was, in general, the so-called left-wing cultural movement. It was a splendid development of the new democratic culture of the "May 4th" movement and also the precursor of the new China's socialist culture. It was a shining and everlasting reputably event in our country's cultural and literary history.

Through the Nanchang, the Autumn Harvest and the Guangzhou uprisings, the party started its armed struggles and found the correct road for the Chinese revolution, thus beginning a brilliant new page in the new democratic revolution. There has never been any great revolution in history that could do without the cooperation of the struggle on the cultural front. It was precisely during this period in the turning point of the revolution that a large number of revolutionary propaganda and cultural workers gathered in Shanghai. In the old China's darkest years, they put forward the clarion slogan for proletarian revolutionary literature. Their great historic merit in advocating proletarian revolutionary literature in fearless, revolutionary, heroic style is indelible.

Zhou Yang said: The advocates of revolutionary literature also had their shortcomings and suffered from that "left" infantile disorder which is unavoidable during the emergence of anything new. But, regardless of how many shortcomings and weaknesses they had, theoretically and practically, their articles still won warm applause from the broad masses of educated youths who were dissatisfied with the reality and longed for the revolution.

Lu Xun underestimated their revolutionary support role at first but later made an all-round and correct evaluation. Lu Xun's criticism of some shortcomings of these early revolutionary men of letters was penetrating and to **the point**. He pointed out that many of these so-called proletarian men of letters were actually rebellious petty bourgeoisie. They had only learned Marxism from books but failed to integrate with reality and merge with the masses. They thought that if only they could obtain some knowledge of Marxism from books, they could become the proletariat. Actually, without integrating with the masses, it was impossible. It was precisely because of this that many of us have failed to understand Lu Xun, who understood Chinese society, Chinese history and the minds of the Chinese people better than we. Instead, for a while, Lu Xun was regarded as the major target of dispute. Such dispute regarding the question of "revolutionary literature" eventually attracted the attention of the party Central Committee. In 1929 the party Central Committee began to concern itself with literary and art work and demanded an end to the dispute, calling for correct understanding of Lu Xun and for uniting with him. It also started to make preparations for establishing a unified organization for left-wing literature and art. Lu Xun supported this wholeheartedly. After less than 6 months' preparation, the "Zuo Lian" was officially established. Right from the date of its establishment the "Zuo Lian" remained a banner of unity and militancy on the party's cultural front. Lu Xun's speech at the meeting for the inauguration of the Left-Wing Writers' League was an historic fighting program, which still possesses a positive and realistic significance today.

He said: In spite of the fact that, theoretically, the left-wing literary and art movement was not mature enough and still had many shortcomings and weak links, it had always placed great stress on Marxist literary and art theoretical work. Such stress is in our finest traditions. While commemorating "Zuo Lian" other left-wing cultural bodies, we should inherit and carry forward such tradition and make efforts to establish a Marxist literary and art theory that possesses our own national characteristics. We should inherit comrade Mao Zedong's "Talk at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and the precious legacies left for us in his other expositions and advance and develop from such bases.

On the other hand, we should also pay attention to discovering, sifting and deeply studying the rich heritage of our country's classic literary and art theories and should study philosophy, knowledge of history and other essential scientific truths. We will certainly be able to develop our own Marxist literary and art theorists and establish a Marxist literary and art science that possesses Chinese characteristics.

Zhou Yang also touched on the merits of "Zuo Lian" and all other left-wing cultural bodies in training and bringing out talented personnel. Whether in the creative field or in the field of theoretical works, Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Mao Dun have all left for us extremely rich spiritual property that forms precious textbooks for educating posterity and priceless treasures in our national culture.

Today, in order to discover, train and bring up talented personnel, we should also draw lessons from the history of "Zuo Lian" and all other left-wing cultural bodies and trace back to the background of the "May 4th" movement and the 1930's. Zhou Yang stressed in conclusion: The achievements of the left-wing cultural movement were many-sided and the tradition of left-wing culture is precious. We must inherit the fighting tradition of left-wing culture and make splendid development of such tradition and unswervingly continue to write the history of proletarian revolutionary literature so as to complete a great chapter worthy of the socialist new age and of the people of our country and the world. Let us respond to the call of the party Central Committee and strive to scale the heights of science, literature and art.

POLL, CYL OFFICIAL REVEAL ATTITUDES OF YOUNG WORKERS

Poll of Plant Workers

OW281234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--Responses by 482 young workers of the Beijing heavy machinery plant give a glimpse of young people's likes and dislikes. The Communist Youth League Committee of the plant recently conducted a poll of volunteers with secondary or university education, aged 17 to 25, from 25 workshops and offices. The plant has a working staff of 7,600, 48 percent under age 28. Some of the questions and answers follow:

Question: What are you most concerned about?

Answer: 314 people, 65.14 percent, were concerned about the future of the country and the realization of the four modernizations. 49 people answered: "rising living standards of the people." Others were concerned about "the plant's ability to fulfill this year's state quotas", "whether the next promotion includes me", technical studies and commodity prices.

Question: What do you think is the biggest obstacle to China's modernization?

Answer: "Technical incompetence", 84 people, 17.4 percent; "inefficiency", 51 people; "bad management", 40 people; "influences left over by the gang of four", 40 people. Other obstacles include "bureaucracy", "the big population", "constraints of old forces and habits", "lack of competent personnel", "lack of funds".

Question: What do you like best?

Answer: "Knowledge", 72 people, 14.93 percent; "a person of moral integrity", 40 people; "social stability", 32 people; "a down-to-earth working style", 18 people. Other interests vary from nature, adventure, tourism, meditation, democracy, friendship and automation to literature, music, sports and chess. One answered: "My youngest son".

Question: What do you hate most?

Answer: "The gang of four", 215 people, 44.6 percent; "liars", 56 people; "bureaucracy", 37 people; "saboteurs of social order", 20 people. Other objects of hatred include "parasites", "flatterers", "hypocrisy", "incompetency", "arbitrary leadership", "those eating off socialism".

Question: What do you want most?

Answer: "Knowledge and technique", 182 people, 37.76 percent; "time", 48 people. Others want "housing", "a good working environment", "will-power", "a sweetheart".

Question: What troubles you most?

Answer: 78 people, 16.18 percent, answer "nothing". 58 people answer "housing". Others complain of lack of "time", "knowledge", "social experience", "guidance", "furniture", "care for my aging parents".

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Question: How do you spend your free time?

Answer: "Study", 146 people, 30.29 percent; "household chores", 125 people. Others cited "novels", "films", "TV shows", "foreign languages". 21 people said they spend all their leisure hours "travelling back and forth between work and home".

CYL Official Comments

OW281246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--The recent poll of young workers at the Beijing heavy machinery plant showed their interest in a wide range of problems in life and work that the Communist Youth League ought to pay attention to, said 27-year-old Fan He, secretary of the plant's Youth League Committee, to XINHUA today.

Along with several other young cadres on the league committee from different workshops, he conducted the poll so that the Youth League would gear its work to serve the young workers under 28, who account for 48 percent of the labour force.

The poll showed, he said, that the younger generation thought independently. "They do not take things for granted: they are diverse in their likes and dislikes. Most of them are concerned with modernization of the country and feel their lack of scientific knowledge and professional skills," he noted.

The plant league organization last year helped organize an emulation campaign of "shock brigades in the new Long March (meaning the modernization drive)". In that campaign, 54 workers were commended for outstanding work and 120 others for big progress.

This year, the league organization called on the young workers to "make new achievements in the 1980's" and the emphasis is on technical innovations.

To help young workers make up the education they lost during the Cultural Revolution, there are 40 training classes for 1,800 workers who have not completed junior middle school. Another 240 workers are enrolled in institutions of higher learning or factory-run colleges.

The plant Youth League Committee attaches importance to political and ideological work among the young workers and gives particular attention to helping those lagging behind. With its enthusiastic help and inspiration, a young worker in a steelmaking workshop, once a juvenile delinquent, has made constant progress in recent years. He was commended last year as a pace-setter for his part in improving the quality of steel products and in transforming technological processes.

Jiang Yali, a 24-year-old worker making models in a forging and smelting workshop, in the past often produced sub-standard products. He had no great interest in his work, as a result of the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Afterwards, members of the league sub-committee in his workshop talked to him time and again to help him change his ideas, so as to enable him to set an aim in life. He now is conscientious about his work and seldom produces rejects.

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Quite a few young people with similar histories are among those to be admitted into the Communist Youth League in the plant this year. The Youth League Committee also arranges ball games and chess competitions, dances, outings, camping and trips to scenic spots. Most of the funds for such activities comes from what the young workers earn by reclaiming waste materials, and the rest from the plant administration and league membership dues.

Veteran workers, the trade union, the women's organization and the Youth League organization help young people with a special problem, getting married. Young people who wish to, fill in a form giving their particulars. When a likely match is found, the young people are introduced to each other. From that point out, it is up to them.

FORUM ON PLACING JOBLESS YOUTH OPENS IN BEIJING

OW010506 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr--A forum on placing youths awaiting jobs opened in Beijing this morning. This forum, jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, will bring the prevailing situation up to date, exchange experiences and help the party and the government do a good job in placing youths waiting for jobs. Attending the forum were responsible persons of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces and eight cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Shenyang and Xian. Hu Juewen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and responsible persons of other departments concerned attended today's forum.

YOUTH PAPER REPORTS ON YOUTH EDUCATION FORUM

OW270405 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has been urged to work out regulations to guarantee the sound development of the younger generation in China, reports the CHINA YOUTH NEWS PAPER today. A forum held from March 20 to 25 called attention to the necessity for regulations to specify the standards of conduct for youngsters and the responsibilities of individuals and groups in society for the sound development of youngsters. Organized by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the forum discussed ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency, now a social problem in China. The 60-odd participants proposed that concerted efforts be made by people in all walks of life in educating the young people to enable them to become good builders of socialist modernization. Specific proposals raised by the participants included:

- Lessons of ethics and legality should be included in the curriculum of schools and colleges;
- Banning of foreign films which are sexy or bloody;
- Juvenile divisions should be set up in people's courts;
- Neighbourhood committees, schools and parents should be organized to arrange after-school activities for children.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION, LIST OF OFFICIALS

Text of Constitution

OW301700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text of the constitution adopted by the China Association of Science and Technology on 22 March 1980 at the association's second National Congress]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar--The Constitution of the China Association of Science and Technology

Chapter I--General Principles

Article 1. This association is named the China Association of Science and Technology or CAST for short.

Article 2. The China Association of Science and Technology is a joint body of the various mass organizations of scientific and technical workers and is led by the CCP. The purpose of the association is to promote the development, flowering, popularization and extension of science and technology in China, to work for the advancement of the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and to contribute to the endeavor to build China into a powerful modern socialist country as soon as possible.

Article 3. The main tasks of the association are:

A. To organize and support academic exchanges and the editing and publication of academic periodicals and monographs by members, in accordance with the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend";

B. To popularize scientific and technological knowledge in various forms among cadres and the people according to needs in carrying out the four modernizations; to provide young people with education in science and technology; and to assist relevant departments conduct technological exchanges and scientific experiments of a mass nature;

C. To mobilize its members, scientists and technicians to make suggestions on China's scientific, technological and other construction undertakings; to play an advisory role to government departments, enterprises and other institutions on scientific and technological matters; and to undertake relevant tasks entrusted to the association by government departments, enterprises and other undertakings;

D. To launch various activities for popularizing science and technology and organize programs and projects that serve association members, scientists and technicians;

E. To relay constantly the comments and appeals of its members, scientists and technicians to the party and relevant government departments;

F. To strengthen and coordinate the relations among affiliated scientific and technological bodies, to reinforce the dialog between the natural science and social science communities;

G. To actively promote international academic exchanges and to develop friendly contacts with foreign scientific and technological bodies, scientists and technicians.

Chapter II--Membership

Article 4. All mass organizations of scientific and technical workers (including various scientific societies and associations, seminars and bodies for popularizing science) may apply for membership and, upon approval by this association's Standing Committee, become members of the association. Members may withdraw their membership.

Article 5. Rights and obligations of association members:

A. Rights

1. To select and send representatives to attend meetings of the association, to vote in elections and to be elected;
2. To criticize the work of the association and to make suggestions;
3. To ask the association for the necessary support and aid in carrying out scientific and technological activities;
4. To have priority over others in participating in association-sponsored activities.

B. Obligations:

1. Observe the constitution of the association and carry out the association's resolutions;
2. Enthusiastically fulfill the tasks entrusted on members by the association;
3. Pay association dues;
4. Submit at least one work report to the association annually.

Chapter III--National Organization

Article 6. The supreme organ of power of the association is the national congress and delegates to the congress shall be chosen through democratic election. The national congress of the association shall be held every 5 years except for unusual circumstances. The duties of the national congress are:

1. To discuss and approve the work principles and tasks of the association;
2. To hear and approve the work report by the National Committee;
3. To draw up and revise the constitution of the association;
4. To elect the new National Committee.

Article 7. During the period of recess of the national congress, the National Committee shall be the highest leading organization of the association. The number of the members of the National Committee shall be decided on by the national congress. The National Committee shall elect one chairman and several vice chairmen and Standing Committee members to form a standing committee. [paragraph continues]

The elections of the National Committee, the Standing Committee, the chairman and the vice chairman shall be carried out by secret-ballot, unequal-quota [bu deng e 0008 4583 7345] method. The reelections and the reappointments of the chairman and the vice chairman shall not exceed two terms in office. In accordance with the constitution of the association and the resolution of the congress, the National Committee shall play a leading role in the activities of the association and hear and approve the Standing Committee's work report.

The National Committee shall hold a plenary meeting every year; the meeting must be convened according to schedule unless it is precluded by special circumstances.

Article 8. The Standing Committee is a permanent organization of the National Committee. During the period of recess of the National Committee, the Standing Committee shall preside over the association's work.

Article 9. The Standing Committee shall decide the number of secretaries to form the Secretariat, which handles the day-to-day work under the leadership of the Standing Committee. To handle work requirements, the Standing Committee shall establish a popularization work committee, a society work committee, an international activities committee and relevant working organizations.

Chapter IV--Local Scientific and Technical Associations

Article 10. Science and Technology associations at all levels below the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels are CAST's local organizations at all levels, which receive guidance from their upper-level associations.

Article 11. The various mass bodies of scientific and technical workers below the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels may apply to join the science and technology associations at their equivalent levels below the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels.

Article 12. The congresses of the science and technology associations at all levels below the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels shall be held once every 3 to 5 years to elect leading organizations. Science and technology associations at all levels may establish necessary working organizations and special committees according to the requirements of their work and the development of their undertakings.

Article 13. The methods of forming the basic organizations such as plants, mines and communes) of the local scientific and technical associations shall be formulated by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional scientific and technical associations according to actual conditions.

Chapter V--Funds

Article 14. Sources of the association's funds:

1. State appropriations;
2. Incomes of the various enterprises and undertakings run by the association;
3. Donations from units or individuals;
4. Membership dues.

Chapter VI--Supplementary Articles

Article 15. The constitution shall be enforced after it is adopted by the national congress.

Article 16. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional science and technology associations may formulate detailed rules governing the enforcement of the constitution; the various mass bodies of scientific and technical workers may formulate their own constitutions.

Namelist of Officials, Committee Members

OW281201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar--The following is the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, Standing Committee members and members of the Second National Committee of the China Association for Science and Technology (listed in the order of the number of votes they received or, if they received the same number of votes, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Chairman: Zhou Peiyuan;

15 Vice Chairmen: Pei Lisheng, Qian Xuesen, Huang Jiasi, Liu Shuzhou, Yan Jici, Mao Yisheng, Hua Luogeng, Zhang Wei, Lin Lanying (female), Yang Xiandong, Yang Shixian, Qian Sanqiang, Jin Shanbao, Wang Ganchang, Wang Shuntong;

35 Standing Committee members: Pei Lisheng, Liu Shuzhou, Mao Yisheng, Qian Xuesen, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Wei, Huang Jiasi, Hua Luogeng, Yan Jici, Lin Lanying, Wang Ganchang, Yang Shixian, Yang Xiandong, Wang Shuntong, A-ba-si Bao-er-han [7093 1572 2448 0545 1422 3352], Jin Shanbao, Qian Sanqiang, Tian Fu [3944 1133], Lu Jiaxi, Wang Daheng, Tan Jiazhen, Wu Zhonghua, Wang Dezhao, Shen Jian, Dong Chuncai, Chen Shixiang, Xu Jie, Gao Shiqi.

230 members: Yan Jici, Qian Xuesen, Lu Jiaxi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Sanqiang, Mao Yisheng, Feng Depei, Wu Zhonghua, Hou Xueyu, Tang Dequan [3282 1795 0356], Liu Dongsheng, Zhuang Xiaohui, Gong-ga-ping-cuo [6300 0867 1627 2238], Mao Xingyuan, Zhang Wei, Pei Wenzhong, Hua Luogeng, Tu Guangchi, Tan Baoxian, Yin Hongzhang, Huang Jiasi, Zhang Youxuan, Ding Zhigang, Yang Chengzong [2799 2110 1350], A-ba-si Bao-er-han, Qin Hanzhang [4440 0698 4545], Lu Qingjun, Wu Rukang, Zhou Qixin [0719 0796 2450], Wang Buxuan, Nie Chunrong, Ye Duzheng, Ma Ben [7456 1149], Wang Ganchang, Luo Yuru, Zhou Faqi [0719 4099 1477], Yang Leiguang, Tan Jiazhen, Zhang Wenqi, He Jianwen [0149 0256 2429], Hou Deyuan, Xu Shoubo, Pan Shu, Li Shuzhi [2621 2885 2784], Wang Shuzhuang [3769 2579 8369], Jin Jianzhong [6855 1696 0022], Li Guohao, Pang Kunqin [1690 5651 3830], Lu Shiyuan [0712 1709 3850] (female), Qiu Zuyuan [5941 4371 3293], Liu Yi [0491 3015], Xu Haofeng [7312 3185 7364], Pei Lisheng, Wang Dahang, Zheng Ke [6774 0668], Lin Qiaozhi (female), Gu Gongxu, Liu Shuzhou, Wu Zhengyi, Wu Zhonglun, Chen Xizin [7115 5261 2450], Sun Changming, Wang Wanjun [3769 8001 6874], Yang Xiandong, Jiang Mingyuan [1203 2494 6678], Wang Xu, Lin Lanying (female), Zhang Wenyu, Yang Shixian, Wang Yuchuan [3769 3768 1557], Wang Heting [3769 7729 0080], Chen Yuezeng, Song Jian, Zhang Wenyu, Huang Bingwei, Su Buqing, Yu Shujian [0060 3219 0256] (female), Yuan Meifang [5913 5019 5364] (female), [paragraph continues]

Wang Yinglai, Wang Shouguan, Wu Fuzhen [0702 4395 2823], Gao Shiqi, Zhu Jiming, Jin Shanbao, He Wenjin [0149 2429 0093], Dong Baoxin [5516 1405 0207], Wang Dawan (female), Zhong Shengqing [6945 5110 3237], Shen Yuan, Mao Henian [3029 7729 1628], Bao-yan-ba-tu [2552 1750 1572 0856], Liu Chengyun [0491 0701 0061], Wang Shuntong, Min Yu, Chen Zhongwei, Guo Peng, Li Zhensheng, Ren Meie, Yang Yan, Chen Wiji, Shi Yifan [0670 0001 0416], Zhang Yuzhe, Sun Zhaohuan [1327 3564 1403], He Kang, Zhu Hongfu, Jiang Shengjie, Wang Daohan, Ye Fusun [5509 7450 5549], Yang Tingbao, Yan Kai, Li Oting [2621 7725 7844], Chen Enfeng, Li Zhiming [2621 1807 2494], Lu Weite [7120 4850 3676], Ye Yonglie [5509 3057 3525], Zhu Yancheng [2612 1750 2110], Tao Yizhong [7118 6654 6988], Li Liuping [2621 0362 1627] (female), Gan Fuxi [1626 4395 3588], Qi Rimai [7871 2480 6701], Sun Junren, Shen Hong, Tian Houfeng, Zhang Hanying, Wang Wenda [3769 2429 6671], Xiang Tao [0686 3447], Li Guizhen [2621 6311 4176] (female), Zeng Chengkui, Huang Jiqing, Liu Jiankang, Zhong Lin [6988 2651], Liu Dagang, Wang Mailin [3769 7796 2651] (female), Chen Shixiang [7118 0013 7534], Tian Zhiwei [3944 1807 0251], Zhou Jiannan [0719 1696 0589], Long Xianlie [7893 7359 3525], Wang Jiwu [3769 1323 0582], Yan Dongsheng, Zhou Zhiyan, Dong Chuncai, Xu Jie, Zhou Mingzhen, Gong Mingshan [1362 2494 1472], Weng Wenbo, Bai Xiqing [4101 1585 3237], Lu Rukun [7627 1172 0981], Shen Jun [3088 7165], Huang Wei [7806 4850] (female), Zhao Xiufu, Tian Fu [3944 1133], Wu Xijun [0702 6932 6511] (female), Zheng Hanfu [6744 3352 1133], Chen Huakui [7115 4099 4097], Long Feihong [7893 7378 5725], Chen Nianyi, Du Yansun [2629 3601 1327], Yu Dejun [0205 1795 3182], Xie Lihui, Chen Hanming [7115 3352 2494], Niu Linfeng [3662 2651 2800], Du Jun [2629 0971], Xiong Daren, Yang Xuezhi, Wang Dezhao, Qian Jiewen [6929 3381 2429] (female), Tang Zhongzhang, Zhang Longxiang, Li Xiji [2621 1585 0529], Tian Ke [3944 0344] (female), Chen Luqi [7115 7120 0967], Zhang Qinglian, Wang Zhuxi [3769 4554 3305], Zhu Xianyi [2612 2009 1744], Liu Fuying [0491 7450 5391] (female), Lu Bingkui [0712 3521 1145], Zhang Jinyi [1728 6855 5065], Chen Guozhen [7115 0948 4394], Zhu Zuxiang [2612 4371 4382], Li Zemin [2621 3419 3046], Yang Lijiong [2799 4539 3518], Zeng Dechao [2582 1795 6389], Wang Shouren [3769 1108 0088], Li Liqun [2621 0500 5028], Lu Da, He Shanwen [6320 0810 2429], Zhao Jinsheng, Cai Xu [5591 2485], Zheng Zuoxin [6744 0155 2450], Shi Meixin [4258 5019 9515], Su Yin [5685 7299] (female), Wu Xuezhou [0702 1331 0719], Zhao Xuetian [6392 1331 3944], Liu Zhenhua [0491 7201 5478], Li Peiwen [2621 3099 2429], Pu Chengyi, Cheng Chunshu [4453 4783 2873], Ye Pei [5509 1014], Yu Youtai, Zhang Chunming [1728 2504 6900], Pu Weixun [2090 0251 8113], Li Xun [2621 5651], Jiang Zhengfan, Liu Huanan [0491 5478 0589], Gu Yiran [7357 3015 3544], Liu Ding [0491 7844], Suo Nan [4792 0589], [name indistinct], Gong Yuzhi, Cao Da, Wang Jingdong [3769 2417 2639], Guan Shixu [7070 1102 4958], Qian Lingxi, Qiu Weifan [5941 4850 5603], Liu Shenggang, Li Tieying [2621 6993 2503], Ye Zhishan [5509 5267 0810], Qiu Fazu [5941 3127 4371], Hong Lin [3163 2651], Gao Shangyin [7559 1424 5593], Xu Hongji [1776 7703 3444], Luo Dengyi [5012 4098 5030], Hou Zonglian [0186 1350 3425], Zu Deming [4371 1795 2494], Li Shengsi [7812 4141 2448], Lin Bomin [2651 3258 3046], Zhang Lida [1728 4539 6671], Wu Shaokui [0702 4801 7503], Guo Xin [6753 2946], Yu Ieshan [0205 2867 1472], and Gu Xueqiu [7357 1331 5941].

AFP REPORTS FOREIGNERS REACTION TO NEW EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES

OW311358 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (AFP)--China denied today that a decision had been taken to issue a second currency with the "foreign exchange certificates" for foreigners due to come into circulation tomorrow amidst some degree of confusion.

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A Bank of China official said today in an interview carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY that the certificates did not constitute a currency, but were a facility for making payment, like travellers' cheques and bank cheques, in convertible Chinese currency.

All foreigners, residents or tourists, and Overseas Chinese will have to use the convertible renminbi certificates to pay for goods and services in the hotels, restaurants and shops reserved for them. The Chinese decision is intended to put an end to blackmarket currency operation in China.

Foreign residents in Beijing are upset about the move and particularly unhappy that they were not given formal notification of the coming into force of these certificates due for issue tomorrow, and the ban on paying for imported goods in foreign exchange. Diplomats including ambassadors became aware of the move when their cooks came to them asking for "waibi", money for foreigners, as the new ruling also applies to food bought in the Friendship Store, theoretically out of bounds for Chinese citizens.

This afternoon at the Bank of China's head office, some 50 foreign diplomats and businessmen tried in vain, amidst unusual scenes of confusion, to find out from employees how the new system was supposed to function. While this was going on, special cases found themselves lost in the tortuous paths of Chinese bureaucracy.

Foreign air companies and industrial firms paid under the terms of their agreements with China by their Chinese counterparts in non-convertible Chinese currency, tried to find out how the move would affect them. The relevant organizations, some of whom like the Chinese National Airline were themselves unaware of the ruling, and the Bank of China ping ponged these cases back and forth between them, while trying to calm down those affected.

A Bank of China official questioned by AFP said that the certificates would be convertible into Chinese currency and foreign exchange at all the bank's money changing counters. They would also be exportable for later use in China provided this was before the certificate's expiry date, six months from time of issue. He said there was no ban on bringing foreign currency into China but that it was forbidden to use it on Chinese soil.

The certificates would not be made out in the name of the user, but their [words indistinct] private transactions was [words indistinct]. The official cited the PEOPLE'S DAILY interview admitted in advance that there might be some shortcomings in the new system due to Chinese "inexperience" in the field.

However, rather paradoxically, he stressed that the decision would simplify the relatively complicated exchange formalities in force for foreigners. Foreigners here were generally agreed that they could expect a new round of price rises in most if not all products in shops for foreigners as soon as the certificates came into force.

BRIEFS

OIL-DRILLING VESSEL--The first Chinese designed semisubmersible oil-drilling vessel is being built at the Shanghai Shipyard. The vessel will be used for China's off-shore oil drilling and exploration. It is 55 meters long, 75 meters wide and 100 meters high. It has 4,200-meter-square deck with a helicopter landing pad. The vessel has 200 tons displacement and can survive gale force 12 winds. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW]

WEN HUI BAO DISCUSSES 'TO REBEL IS JUSTIFIED'

HK281209 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Xiao Huang: "'To Rebel Is Justified'--An Analysis"]

[Text] During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and company stirred up a great deal of trouble under the slogan "to rebel is justified." They "kicked away the party committee to make revolution," advocated "down with everything, and all-out civil war; and thereby brought about a great catastrophe. To this very day, whenever people recall the "rebellion" mania instigated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the provocative "rebellion songs" and "rebellion dances" in those years, the picture of great turmoil still leaps vividly to mind. How should we look at "to rebel is justified?" This question is worthy of careful theoretical study.

"Rebellion" was originally a popular slogan for peasant rebellions. It referred to fighting counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. It used to be quite effective as a call to the suffering peasants to rise up in arms and cast off the fetters of oppression and bondage. Because of this, Comrade Mao Zedong in his "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" affirmed this well-loved slogan of the peasant masses. He wrote: "The peasants' revolt disturbed the gentry's sweet dreams." Later in 1939, in answer to the doctrine "it is justifiable to oppress or to exploit people, but it is wrong to rebel" propagated by the exploiting class for thousands of years, Comrade Mao Zedong advanced the slogan "to rebel is justified." The slogan had positive effects on the mobilization of the masses, particularly the peasant masses, to join in the powerful movements of the anti-Japanese war and the democratic revolution. Obviously, "rebellion" is but a popular expression pertaining to the principle of armed revolution. Its target is the ruling exploiting class or oppressor class. Even before the proletariat seized political power, "to rebel" was only "justified" within the context of a "weapon for criticizing" the old world, that is, within the limits of destroying the state machinery of the exploiting class. Beyond this limit, "rebellion" is absurd. Since the proletariat seized political power, the people have become the masters of the country, and the exploiting class has become the ruled class. Especially after the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production has been basically accomplished, and the elimination of the exploiting class as a social class, what the people need is a long period of consolidated stability and unity best suited for economic development, in order to shift the emphasis of work to socialist construction. Under these historical circumstances, to again invoke the slogan of "to rebel is justified," no matter what the motives are, will only prove harmful in practice.

Truly, even after the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production has been basically accomplished, there still exist a small number of class enemies who are opposed and hostile to socialist revolution and construction, and class struggle still persists. But after all, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in society. Mass-scale violent class struggles are basically over. Concerning the small number of class enemies, we could, and we should rely on the masses to expose them at the right time; we could, and we ought to strengthen and perfect the socialist legal system to impose sanctions on them through the due process of law. It is not necessary and not proper to launch large-scale "rebel" mass movements. Practice has borne out the fact that "rebel" movements which trampled upon democratic principles and which were unrestrained by law were not only ineffective in imposing sanctions on reactionaries, but were, on the contrary, used by reactionaries and their agents to usurp power and to plot the restoration of the old order.

Vestiges of the "old world" do actually still survive in socialist society. Darker sides of the system such as bureaucratic practices really exist. As Marx said, socialist society "still bears, in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it sprung." The party has always called on the people to be determined to carry out reforms, and to perfect the socialist system through practice. But to eliminate the birthmarks and vestiges of the old world, it is necessary to have the guidance of the correct line of the party. The prerequisites are a political situation of stability and unity, and a basis whereby a great development of productive forces, a great abundance of social products and the raising of the level of consciousness of the entire working masses has taken place. It could never be accomplished by violence, turmoil and "rebellion;" Marxism is not a doctrine of the omnipotence of violence. It does not believe that violence can solve all problems. With regard to things in the ideological or spiritual realm, violence can only suppress them (not even completely) but not change them. To enable Marxism to occupy the ideological and cultural positions, and to raise the level of political consciousness of the people, one cannot rely on "rebellion" and "rebellion" is unnecessary. And when it comes to solving the problem of some unhealthy tendencies within the ranks of the cadres, such as bureaucratism, and to dealing with inner-party debates arising from differences of opinion, they must be conducted correctly through the means of democratic discussion under the leadership of the party. We must apply the formula "unity-criticism-unity" in resolving contradictions among the people. However, in the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had their way, one "rebellion" movement after another was cooked up. "Rebellion" in the economic front left the workers unable to work, the peasants unable to plant and the cadres unable to manage. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" rebelled against the objective economic laws of socialism; against the party's economic policies. The immediate result of these actions was that the national economy was brought to the brink of total collapse. In the fields of ideology, culture, education, science and technology, this sinister counterrevolutionary gang launched one "rebellion" campaign after another. The situation became that of the majority standing by apathetically while hundreds withered and scattered. They waved their big sticks to rebel against the so-called "bourgeois class within the party." They advocated "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" and unscrupulously trampled upon the Marxist rules of inner-party life. They caused the most serious damage ever done to the party in its entire history. "Rebellion" turned everything in socialist society up-side down; the party organization was "smashed;" socialism was criticized as "capitalism;" Marxism was rebelled against as "revisionism." The fundamental rights of citizens, people's moral values and emotions, and the pursuit of the truth, the good, the beautiful and love were all judged by the standards of "rebellion." The net result of "rebellion" was that hundreds of millions of people suffered the miseries of chaos and retrogression. This not proof enough of the grave consequences of the application of the so-called principle of "to rebel is justified" under the conditions of socialism?

In exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some comrades believe that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted the class content of "rebellion" under the conditions of socialism, but "to rebel is justified" is still a "proletarian revolutionary slogan." It is supposedly a "popular summary" of the "immense complexity of Marxist truths." This evidently is a theoretical error. In a socialist society, especially in one where the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production has basically been completed, there no longer exists any "class content" necessitating the use of "rebellion" actions. [paragraph continues]

To bring out the slogan "to rebel is justified" against the socialist society will inevitably lead to looking at the socialist society as a class society not significantly different from the old society, to magnifying class struggle to the extent of taking it as the principal contradiction in society, to classifying all forms of class struggle as political struggles or struggles to seize power, to taking inner-party debates arising from differences in opinion to be struggles between the two lines, and to condemning the mass of leading cadres as "capitalist roaders" and therefore targets of "rebellion" or seizure of power. Obviously, this runs counter to the Marxist principles of armed struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat. It is totally contrary to Marxist doctrines on party building and inner-party life. How could this slogan be taken as the "popular summary" of the "immense complexity of Marxist truths?" Marxism as a theoretical framework of the proletarian revolutionary movement is "very thoroughgoing and rigorous." If the four words "to rebel is justified" could summarize the whole thought system of Marxism, then there is not much difference between the most advanced world view of the proletariat and the ideas of rebellion and democracy of the peasant class thousands of years ago!

So, how should we understand the doctrines which Marx himself characterized as "critical" and "revolutionary" in "essence?" Marx characterized the "essence" of his doctrines quite concisely in "Postscript to the Second Edition of 'Das Kapital'" However, the critical and revolutionary nature of Marxism has its precise scientific meaning. It is not at all the same thing as "rebellion." Lenin seemed to have foreseen that the "essence" of Marx's doctrines might be misunderstood and distorted. When he said "Marx considered the whole value of his theory to lie in the fact that it is 'in essence critical and revolutionary'" he specifically pointed out: "Note that Marx is speaking here of materialist criticism, which is the only form of criticism which he regards as being scientific." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 1, p 81) Marx assessed everything created by human society with a critical attitude, and he reexamined and criticized all the achievements of human thought, and tested them in practice in the workers movement. This criticism is not the negation of everything nor the overthrowing of everything. It is using the dialectical or analytical method to sort the wheat from the chaff and reconstitute the ideological and cultural achievements of our forbears in a revolutionary manner. Marxism is a product of such a scientific critical process. However, Marxist scientific critique, in the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" became synonymous with "rebellion". Their use of "revolutionary mass criticism" which included exaggerated criticism, shaking the big stick and putting hats on people, and the negation of everything, opened the way for their "rebellion." Wherever this criticism went, there the places of enemies and friends became inverted, truth and falsehood became confused, class struggle became greatly magnified and the people's practical activities of struggle for production and scientific experiment were hampered. What similarities does this "rebellion" type of criticism have with the "essence" of Marxism?

Another theoretical basis of "to rebel is justified" is the alleged fact that the philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle. If what is being followed is a "philosophy of struggle," then "to struggle is policy," "to struggle is life," and naturally, "to rebel" will always be "justified." Is the philosophy of the Communist Party really a "philosophy of struggle?" No. The comprehensive world view of the communists is based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The "philosophy of struggle" is precisely the philosophy of old and new opportunists. In the early 20th century, Russian opportunists openly brought out the banner of "the philosophy of proletarian struggle." [paragraph continues]

Lenin clearly pointed out: We only know of "the philosophical materialism of Marx and Engels, but nowhere is there 'the philosophy of proletarian struggle!'" He also criticized the opportunists for concocting a kind of "special philosophy!" ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 38, p 24) while the "philosophy of struggle" characterized by "rebellion" is an absolute wanton contravention of dialectical unity. This is a typical example of the wild metaphysical viewpoints of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been swept into the garbage heap of history, the residue of the "rebellion" disease is still polluting the atmosphere of the new Long March. Have not people like Wei Jingsheng been defying the laws of the state, openly repudiating the four basic principles, violating the socialist production, and work and social order and opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, all in the name of "rebeling against the bureaucrat system?" Have not a handful of anarchists and extreme individualists been defying organizational discipline, obstructing stability and unity and hampering construction under the four modernizations on the pretext of following the "rebellion temperament," thinking that "to rebel is advantageous?" After suffering from chaos, one treasures stability dearly. The grim facts of history and of the present situation have proved to the people that only the consolidation and further development of stability and unity, the adherence to the four basic principles and the concentration of all efforts on construction under the four modernizations conform to the basic interests of the people of our country. Today, people desire order and stability, any person or event that causes trouble would be unpopular. Everyone of us should treasure this hard-earned condition of stability and unity in the same manner that we take good care of our eyes. We must regard the preservation of stability and unity as a matter of topmost priority. We must share the cares and burdens of our country, eliminate all factors that might lead to instability and make the greatest contribution possible to the realization of the magnificent goal of the four modernizations.

WEN HUI BAO ARTICLE ON REMOLDING PARTY MEMBERS

OW290602 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Report on 29 March signed WEN HUI BAO article published in the "Ideological Commentary Column": "Start With Oneself and Start Right Now"]

[Text] The article says: While studying the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," many Communist Party members have raised the slogan "start with oneself and start right now." This is a very good slogan and it is worth advocating.

The article points out: By "start with oneself" the slogan is calling on the broad masses of party members to have a strong sense of consciousness and to set strict demands on themselves, while by "start right now" it means that party members should feel the pressing need to conduct self-remolding.

The article asks: How should we apply the slogan "start with oneself and start right now"? Specifically, we should study conscientiously, and link our thinking, work and work style with and check each of them against the "guiding principles," and thus find our shortcomings. We should also understand the existing problems and insure we know the requirements we should meet. The slogan "start with oneself and start right now" calls on us to use the weapons of conducting criticism and self-criticism to rectify our thinking and work style. The important things that need to be done are to uphold the party's political line, strengthen party unity and unification and strengthen the party's system of democratic centralism, its organization and its discipline. We do not want to launch a rectification movement, but we should always carry forward the spirit of rectification.

The article points out: Dealing with the question over conducting criticism and self-criticism, we now face the tendency that we do not want and are unwilling to make criticism.

The article says: Conducting criticism and self-criticism is precisely the fundamental way to do a good job in inner-party political life and in rectifying party style. Every Communist Party member should act in conformity with the "guiding principles" and conscientiously apply the weapons of conducting criticism and self-criticism. They must also take a clear-cut stand and actively criticize the erroneous tendencies of factionalism, anarchism, extreme individualism, bureaucracy, the pursuit of privileges and so forth.

It is a manifestation of the proletarian party spirit for one to courageously face and eliminate his own shortcomings and mistakes and to bravely overcome them. If we want to conduct an in-depth education in party style and discipline among all party members, it is necessary to emphasize enhancing the consciousness of every Communist Party member and stress the importance to "start with oneself and start right now."

ZHEJIANG RIBAO STRESSES EDUCATION FOR PARTY MEMBERS

OW292121 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO 29 March editorial: "Carry Out Restudy and Reeducation"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: After conscientiously studying the documents of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the 4th plenary session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee discussed and adopted a decision on the study and implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," calling for conducting widespread ideological and political education among party members throughout the province. This is a major measure to strengthen and improve party leadership, to enhance the party's fighting capacity and to insure the smooth development of the four modernizations.

During the 10-year catastrophe they caused, Lin Biao and the gang of four seriously damaged the structure and prestige of our party. Through our efforts in the 3 years following the downfall of the gang of four, radical changes have taken place in the state of affairs in the party. The party's prestige among the masses is gradually increasing. However, the party's prestige is not yet as high as it was before the Great Cultural Revolution or during the revolutionary war years.

Those admitted to the party since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution account for 43 percent of the 1.03 million party members in the province. Since many have not yet received a systematic education regarding the party, they lack a basic understanding of the party and are unaware of party rules and regulations. Most new party members are good or comparatively good, but many new party members are not qualified indeed. Even some veteran party members are not as qualified as they used to be because they have abandoned the party's fine traditions and work style. This shows that both new and veteran party members need to restudy and to be reeducated. Our party must be determined to build itself well in order to lead the people in smoothly bringing about the four modernizations. As required by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in the course of implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and along with the discussion on the draft of the revised party constitution, there must be an ideological and political education among party members on adhering to the party's political and ideological lines, strengthening party unity and reinforcing democratic centralism and the sense of organization and discipline in the party.

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PENG GUANGHAN SPEAKS AT HEBEI OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

HK280929 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 22 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 19 March, the Hebei Provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held a report meeting in Shijiazhuang Municipality and invited Peng Guanghan, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, to give a report at the meeting on the relevant Overseas Chinese affairs policies. Those attending were returned Overseas Chinese in the municipality, some dependents of Overseas Chinese, relatives of people of foreign nationalities, dependents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese affairs cadres, some 1,400 people altogether.

In his report, Peng Guanghan laid stress on the discussion of three problems: 1) The discussion of the history and situation of Overseas Chinese in the country; 2) the exposition of Overseas Chinese affairs policies since the founding of the PRC; and 3) how the work of Overseas Chinese affairs can serve the four modernizations even better. He said: "In the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, we must chiefly implement all of the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, mobilize all positive factors, unite and mobilize all returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese to contribute their technological skills and abilities, earnestly receive Overseas Chinese and compatriots who return to the country for tours and visits with their relatives and actively serve the four modernizations."

LI ERZHONG ADDRESSES HEBEI FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE

HK271231 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial People's Government held a provincial conference on foreign trade from 27 February to 3 March in Shijiazhuang. "Attending the conference were Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi, Yue Zongtai, Hong Yi and Lan Kaimin, leading comrades of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. Comrades Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi and Hong Yi spoke at the conference."

The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on imports and exports, conveyed and studied the relevant instructions of Chairman Hu and Vice Chairman Li Xiannian, studied and discussed the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, summed up and exchanged experiences, commended 22 advanced foreign trade units and studied and discussed the principles, policies and measures concerning import and export work.

"In his speech, Comrade Li Erzhong noted: Hebei has a vast territory and abundant products. We can export many things and can increase the export of many things. We may expand exports through increasing the colors and designs, practicing strict economy, increasing production and improving product quality, management, transport conditions, packaging and marketing. We must emancipate our minds, tap potentials, try in every possible way to expand exports and gain more foreign exchange.

"Comrade Li Erzhong called on all areas throughout the province to continue strengthening the building of export commodity bases and to promote the continuous improvement of the production conditions, the stockpiling conditions and the transport conditions in export commodity bases so as to turn all low-grade export commodity bases into high-grade ones. Foreign trade departments must strengthen the professional training for their salesmen, strengthen marketing forces and gradually establish a worldwide distribution network for Hebei export commodities.

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"Comrade Li Erzhong stressed: Expanding foreign trade, increasing exports and gaining more foreign exchange are important work and are tasks for the whole party. Therefore, party committees at all levels must regard promoting foreign trade as an important task for realizing the four modernizations, tangibly strengthen leadership, mobilize the enthusiasm of all circles and achieve a greater development of this province's foreign trade."

The conference put forward the following measures for promoting foreign trade: 1) Energetically develop the production of export commodities; 2) further adopt policies and measures to support, encourage and award exports; 3) resolutely do well in running a number of production bases for producing export agricultural, subsidiary, native and livestock products and establish special experimental factories and workshops for exporting industrial products; 4) strive to improve the quality and packaging of export commodities; 5) tangibly promote the work in transporting export goods and materials; 6) actively and steadily reform the foreign trade system; 7) rectify foreign trade enterprise management, expand business connections for promoting foreign trade and further enliven business; 8) strengthen the work in investigating and studying the international market; and 9) try in every possible way to fulfill or overfulfill the 1980 export plan for purchasing and exporting products.

"The conference noted: It is imperative to change this province's current backward state of using foreign capital and importing foreign technology." In carrying out this work, it is imperative to pay attention to the following points: 1) In cooperating with foreigners to promote economy and technology, we must implement the principle of arranging priorities in the order of agriculture, light industry, heavy industry; 2) any use of foreign capital and any import of foreign technology must be suited to this province's current industrial and agricultural levels; and 3) prior to using foreign capital, we must carefully consider the terms of foreign loans and our ability to pay debts. We must give priority to the import of key technology and equipment; we must open all avenues for using foreign capital and importing foreign technology.

LI ERZHONG, OTHERS ATTEND PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

HK280940 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a conference on planned parenthood from 18 to 22 March. The conference closed on the afternoon of 22 March. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, including Li Erzhong, Yin Zhe, (Xu Qunxin), Li Yongjin and Xu Ruilin, attended. Le Erzhong, Yin Zhe and Xu Ruilin spoke.

The conference demanded: "The province's population natural growth rate must be reduced to 8 per 1,000 in 1980 and to 7 per 1,000 in 1981. The 1980 one-child rate must reach more than 90 percent in the rural areas and more than 95 percent in the urban areas." The conference demanded: "Party committees and governments at all levels must do everything possible to promote industrial and agricultural production and to reduce the population natural growth rate. We must really include planned parenthood work on our agenda. The top leaders must personally grasp it, all levels must grasp it to insure that secretaries will grasp it and the whole party will be mobilized to do this work well."

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The conference pointed out: "Insuring that each couple gives birth to only one child is the keypoint of the current planned parenthood work. There are now various different ideological obstacles to promoting one-child work. All places must do ideological work well. Places where one-child work has progressed slowly must promote this work as quickly as possible. Places where the one-child rate is comparatively high must pay attention to regularly keeping up their good work." The conference demanded: "All places must do their best to implement the plan for population and reduce births outside the plan to the greatest extent. Those who have quotas for births in 1981 must be issued birth permits and those who do not have such quotas must take planned parenthood measures."

RECONSTRUCTION OF TANGSHAN MUNICIPALITY CONTINUES

OW290744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tangshan, March 29 (XINHUA)--Reconstruction of Tangshan, almost flattened by a strong earthquake in July 1976, is now in full swing. About one third of the work has already been completed and the rest is to be started this year. All reconstruction is expected to be completed by the end of 1982.

The city's rebuilding programme covers a total of 14.13 million square metres of industrial, apartment and public buildings. Work went into full gear in the second half of last year, after one year's preparations. The 5.09 million square metres already put up includes 2.16 million square metres of housing. 30,928 families have already moved into their new homes. Steel used per square metre of apartment buildings is between 15 and 25 kilogrammes, so that the buildings will be able to withstand an earthquake of 6.3 magnitude.

Some 100,000 builders from the army and various parts of China are working with bulldozers, cranes and lorries, clearing away the rubble, pouring concrete, laying pipes, and building roads. 2,300 specialists and engineers have offered help and guidance.

When the whole programme is finished, the new city will look entirely different from what it had been before the quake. It is divided into three parts, each 25 kilometres away from the others. One is called the political and cultural centre mainly for government offices and schools. Another is a mining centre of the Kailuan coalfield. The third is a new industrial centre to the north of the old city proper, where most of the light, textile, machine-building and electronic plants will be found.

They will be linked by three railway lines, and 56 motorroads will be laid out in the city, totalling 150 kilometres. Shops, schools, and cultural and medical establishments will be available to the convenience of the residents. There will be eight big parks and 18 smaller parks. Trees, grass and flowers will be planted, with five to six square metres of green space for each person.

Under the overall plan, the southern part of the old city under which lie rich coal deposits will be renovated into a scenic place. Part of the ruins will be kept for scientific research and tourist interest.

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HEBEI RADIO ARTICLE ON PROMOTING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK280926 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Mar 80 HK

[Report on article by station correspondents (Wang Aixue) and (Feng Shousheng): "To Strengthen Labor Management, We Must Continue To Do Well in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The article said: Since last year, many rural communes and brigades in this province have strengthened labor management, overcome egalitarianism in distribution work, mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members for labor and promoted the development of agricultural production.

Some commune and brigade cadres hold that with the strengthening of labor management, there is no need for ideological work. Practice over the past year and more has proved that after strengthening labor management, ideological and political work are not unessential work. On the contrary, it is imperative that we further conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work. Only by simultaneously strengthening labor management and doing well in ideological and political work can we fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members for production.

In establishing production responsibility systems, some commune and brigade cadres who were once apprehended making rightist and deviationist mistakes are afraid of being punished once again for making further mistakes. Some commune and brigade cadres say that breaking up production teams is better than dividing production teams into work groups. They even say that land distribution and individual farming is more beneficial to mobilizing enthusiasm. If these ideological problems are not solved in a timely manner, they will certainly adversely affect the implementation and spread of the production responsibility system that links production output with remuneration.

With regard to the relationship among the state interests, the collective interests and the individual interests, some only pay attention to the interests of the individual and disregard the interests of the state and the collective. In distribution work, some only place emphasis on distribution among commune members and disregard collective accumulation. With regard to the relationship between some work groups, some only think about their own gains and losses and vie with each other for manure, water and farm machines and tools, thus adversely affecting production.

With regard to the work group-production team relations, some only pay attention to the interests of their own work group and disregard the interests of the whole production team. With regard to the relationship between immediate interests and long-term interests, some only set store by immediate interests and do not devote much attention to long-term interests, thus adversely affecting farmland capital construction and afforestation to a certain extent. To overcome these new contradictions and problems, we must promote the continuous improvement of all systems, strive to improve our management skills and conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work, enable the masses of cadres and people to strengthen their sense of responsibility toward the collective, to ardently love socialism, to carry forward the communist style and to make concerted efforts to promote production.

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NEI MONGGOL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

SK281414 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, on the basis of the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the 10th enlarged plenary session of the 3d regional CCP committee stressed that while strengthening and improving party leadership, it is necessary to grasp the four modernizations--the central task--to firmly promote the national economy, to carry out production well without a single day's delay and to make efforts to increase production and income.

The session pointed out: To promote the economy in our region, it is necessary to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, to work hard for both the long-term interests, and the immediate interests, to deal with concrete matters relating to work and take a broad and long-term view. In line with these requirements we should work from now on and score achievements in everything we do and fulfill or overfulfill the 1980 national economic plan.

The agriculture and animal husbandry fronts should firmly and unshakably implement the two documents on agriculture issued by the central authorities and the relevant regulations issued by our region, further mobilize the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen for production and in the wake of the excellent situation which has already emerged in rural and pastoral areas, advance forward constantly so as to win even better production in 1980 in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, sideline production and fishery. At present it is necessary to grasp well the work on spring-sowing, combating disasters, protecting livestock, delivering lambs and insuring their survival.

The industrial front should continually and conscientiously implement the eight-character principle for the national economy, open up production avenues, vigorously develop light industry and textile industry, launch an in-depth campaign on increasing production and economizing centering on good quality, high output and low consumption. It is also necessary to persistently advance in the course of readjusting and readjust in the course of advancing, make efforts to fulfill the 1980 various economic targets assigned by the state, cut down on expenses, switch deficits to profits and increase production and income.

The financial and trade front should conscientiously implement the principle of developing economy and insuring supply and making contributions to the work of supporting the industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production and the work of rendering service to the peoples livelihood. Financial departments should bring into full play their role in supervision, organization and giving instruction, go all-out to increase production and economize on expenditures and try every means to accumulate funds for the four modernizations.

All other fronts should carry out their work actively and effectively centering on the task of promoting the national economy. It is necessary to formulate well the 5-year or the 10-year plans to develop the economy of our region on the basis of investigation, study and summing up experiences and according to the concept of placing agriculture in the first place, light industry in the second and heavy industry in the third. Various localities and departments should also formulate their own development plans accordingly.

TIANJIN RIBAO STRESSES EDUCATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

HK270757 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Everyone Must Do a Good Job of Education for Young People"]

[Excerpts] The young people are the future of the motherland. To grasp education well for the young people and enable the younger generation to grow healthily is of very great significance for consolidating the political situation of stability and unity, speeding up the building of the four modernizations and bringing prosperity to the future of the party and state and to all nationalities.

We should correct some incorrect ideas regarding the question of educating and dealing with young people.

Some comrades see very few of the positive aspects of young people, but see a lot of their negative aspects. This is related to the fact that they cannot correctly analyze and deal with youth. All our young people grew healthily, nurtured by Mao Zedong Thought, for 17 years after the founding of the state. Their mental outlook of cherishing the motherland, the people, labor, science and public property, and their morals and customs of strictly observing discipline, respecting teachers and loving friends, helping the old and young and finding pleasure in helping others, made an excellent impression on us. However, since Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed a counterrevolutionary ultra-leftist line and vigorously promoted anarchism for more than 10 years, the general mood of society was destroyed and serious wounds were left in the minds of the young people. Since smashing the "gang of four" and turning chaos to order, a new atmosphere has appeared again in education work for the young people. In particular, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, party and CYL organizations at all levels throughout the municipality have been embodying in various youth activities the four basic principles, revolutionary ideals, and education in moral character and in observing discipline and law. Thus, the mental outlook of young people has undergone deep changes, and they once again see the good future of the motherland and wholeheartedly strive for the four modernizations.

Some comrades are afraid of difficulty in youth education work, thinking, "there is no point in grasping it if the general mood of society is not good," and "we cannot do a good job since there are too many problems among young people." Therefore, in handling youth problems they just bemoan their inadequacy in the face of a great task and let the situation drag on. We say it is undeniable that an unhealthy general mood of society formed due to the long-term interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." However, how can the general mood of society be improved if we just watch the situation without trying to do something about it? It is also a fact that there are a lot of youth problems, and it is because of this that we must make efforts. We must bring into play the spirit of "starting the work here and now." Everyone must be concerned about youth education, do a good job for youth and create a new situation through cultivating a new generation of people and establishing a new generation of styles.

There are also some comrades who are impatient, and do not carry out deep investigation and detailed ideological work to handle problems existing among young people. They just want to solve all bad tendencies by making just one report, or giving one lesson or one talk. They are not patient enough to help backward youths and do not teach them with skill and patience: they are always blaming, rebuking and suppressing them.
[paragraph continues]

Whenever they encounter ideological relapses among backward youngsters, they become even more impatient and adopt an attitude of evasion and discrimination, thinking that "crooked trees cannot grow into useful timber." Thus, they dampen the spirit of the young people for advancing. Of course, we cannot be indulgent and overlenient regarding questions of principles, but we must pay attention to work methods. We must act like the Tianjin locomotive and rollingstock plant, handle young people in an understanding and enthusiastic way, and patiently and carefully help them. Even with backward ones and delinquents, we must be frank with them, be kind to them and convince them by reasoning. It is natural for young people to have ideological relapses. We must work once if ideological relapses occur once, and work ten times if ideological relapses occur ten times. We will score results naturally when we have gained experience in this respect.

TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON HOW TO MAKE RURAL AREAS RICH

HK270644 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Conduct Discussion on How To Make the Rural Areas Rich"]

[Text] The municipal agricultural committee recently held a forum on how to make the rural areas rich as quickly as possible. It was the start of conducting this discussion in the urban areas throughout the municipality. In connection with the study of the communique of the plenary session of the fifth party Central Committee and the important report made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, we hope that the comrades of all suburban counties and all communes and brigades will emancipate their minds, sum up experiences and lessons and enthusiastically take part in this discussion. Through the discussion, they will clearly distinguish between right and wrong, enhance their understanding, find out the way to become rich, develop the collective economy, speed up agricultural modernization and build the rural communes in our municipality into new thriving rural areas.

Since the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee was implemented, a new situation of vigor, vitality and prosperity has begun to appear in the rural areas in our municipality. However, there is still a very great discrepancy between the rural production and people's living standards on the one hand and modernized agriculture and prosperous and rich new socialist rural areas on the other. Conducting the discussion on how to make the rural areas rich as quickly as possible is an important measure for further implementing the policies formulated by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and is the ideological preparation for making our municipality stride forward towards the goal of modernization in the 1980's. Following the deepgoing development of this discussion, the policies formulated by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee will surely take root in the hearts of the people, and agricultural production will surely enjoy brand-new and all-round development.

Allowing a portion of production teams and peasants to become rich before others is an established policy of the party. In handling the problem of richness, we must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Over the past 3 years and more since the smashing of the "gang of four," some comrades have been willing to allow all people to remain in poverty rather than to allow a portion of communes, brigades and commune members whose conditions are comparatively good to "stand out" and become rich before others in production and distribution. Frightened by the "gang of four's" label of "capitalism," these comrades still have lingering fear, turn pale at the mention of "money" and are terror-stricken at the mention of "richness." [paragraph continues]

In addition, some other comrades who accumulated some experience in the course of directing production in the past have become complacent, conservative and arrogant. They are slow in accepting the party's current policies, have a poor understanding of them and have not vigorously implemented them. There is a small number of comrades who are surprised or alarmed at the slight deviations made in implementing the party's current policies. They cannot see the forest for the trees. They refrain from taking necessary action for fear of a slight risk, and want to reduce the masses' activism which has just been mobilized to strive to become rich. Of course, on the road of becoming rich, some people have disregarded the orientation and the correct way and have not observed the party's policies and the state laws and decrees. Therefore, in the course of our discussion, we must not only penetratingly criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and solve well the problem of whether or not to dare to become rich, but also solve well the following problems: How the collectives and individuals can conform to the socialist orientation and to the party's policies and follow the road of prosperity for all while becoming rich; how in becoming rich they might run counter to the party's policies and follow a dishonest road which deviates from the socialist orientation; how should we correctly handle the relations between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the question of becoming rich; will allowing some production teams and peasants to become rich before others cause "polarization" in the rural areas; how should we strengthen management of production, labor and finance in the course of becoming rich; should we continue to carry forward the excellent traditions and work style of hard struggle and running the communes thriftily and diligently after we are rich; and how should all walks of life and trades support the rural communes and brigades and commune members to become rich as quickly as possible? After we solve all these problems, we can quicken our step and avoid deviations on the road of becoming rich.

To conduct this discussion well is actually a lively ideological education in socialism and collectivism for the peasants. Therefore, the party organizations of all suburbs, counties, communes and brigades must do well in directing this discussion and make this discussion really become an ideological impetus to mobilize the rural cadres and commune members to go all-out to reap a still greater bumper agricultural harvest this year.

BRIEFS

HEBEI REHABILITATION WORK--Shijiazhuang, 20 Mar--Hebei's Quzhou County CCP Committee was commended by the central departments concerned and the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee for its good work in redressing frame-ups and false and wrong cases last October. The county party committee has taken various measures to further implement the party's policy. Chai Zixiang, a Communist Party member of Tasiqiao commune, was persecuted to death in 1968 on a charge of being "a clandestine KMT element." His case was redressed in 1978, but his party membership remained undecided. A reinvestigation was conducted, and he was reinstated as a party member in accordance with party policy. Work teams have been organized to conduct reinvestigations at 11 communes and 29 production brigades in order to solve remaining problems. As the number of the people paying visits to the county party committee has greatly declined, leading cadres at all levels can now concentrate their energies on production and the four modernizations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW]

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